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T.T. London 2s. 13½d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 29.87

September 13, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 91 89

September 13, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 78 69

7456 日六十月八

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1916.

三拜禮 號三十月九年英港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$30 PER ANNUM

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

THE ITALIANS HAVE PROGRESSED IN THE UPPER POSINA VALLEY.
FALL OF GREEK CABINET IS DUE TO GOUNARIST RESERVIST LEAGUES.
A RUMANIAN BOMBARDMENT OF RUSTCHUK IS ANNOUNCED.
FRENCH AIR SQUADRONS HAVE BOMBED IMPORTANT MILITARY POINTS.
U.S. REPUBLICANS HAVE SECURED SIGNIFICANT ELECTION VICTORIES.
SIR STARR JAMESON IS THE PRESIDENT OF WAR PRISONERS COMMITTEE.
FILMS DEPICTING INDIAN FIGHTING IN FRANCE HAVE BEEN SHOWN.
MR. CHAMBERLAIN PAYS A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO INDIA'S PART IN WAR.
THE "TIMES" DEALS WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S JUTE CONTRACT SCHEME.
FRENCH BLUEJACKETS GUARD THE FRENCH LEGATION AT ATHENS.
GERMAN CASUALTIES TO THE END OF AUGUST WERE 3,376,134.
A GENERAL TRANSPORTATION STRIKE IS FEARED IN NEW YORK.
GERMAN RULE ON LAKE VICTORIA NYANZA IS ENDED BY BRITISH SUCCESS.
"CHICK" EVANS HAS WON THE U.S. AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.
MR. ALFRED NOYES TELLS A BREEZY STORY OF THE JUTLAND BATTLE.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest, having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

A JUTLAND BATTLE STORY.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 11, 11.40 a.m.
In his concluding article on the Navy (Copyright 1916), Mr. Alfred Noyes tells some breezy yarns of the battle of Jutland.
He says H.M.S. Warrior was being badly mauled when the Warspite steamed in between the Warrior and the enemy, taking all the punishment and revolving like a cat chasing its tail. All her guns were going.
The Warrior's men, most grateful for being saved by this new and startling manoeuvre, sent a boat to the Warspite bearing gifts of cigars and bottles, which were received with Homeric laughter and shouts of "Take them back; we didn't try to save you; we were chasing our own damned tail! We couldn't help it—our helm was jammed!"

IN THE BALKANS.

French Bluejackets in Athens.

September 11, 12.35 p.m.
French bluejackets have been landed to guard the Legation at Athens.

Why the Greek Cabinet Fell.

September 12, 6.20 p.m.
From a Reuter's telegram from Athens it would appear that the fall of the Zaimis Cabinet is due, *inter alia*, to Gounarist Reservist Leagues defying the Government and continuing to terrorize their political opponents, thereby placing M. Zaimis in a difficult position.

Turkey and Rumania.

September 12, 6.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest, under date of September 10, says:—Although Turkey did not declare war on Rumania until September 7, the presence of the Turks at Dobruja is indubitable. We are bombarding Rustchuk in reply to the shelling of Giurgevo.

GERMANY'S HUGE CASUALTIES.

September 11, 12.35 p.m.
The German casualties up to the end of August are officially stated to be 3,376,134, including over 800,000 dead.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

September 11, 12.35 p.m.
According to a message from Amsterdam, the colonial correspondent of the *Volk's Zeitung* says German rule on the German bank of Lake Victoria Nyanza has been ended after a gallant fight by the German occupation troops.

The English advance was systematic and could not be opposed. Two naval engagements occurred on the Lake, in which the German boats *Munster* and *Otto Heinrich* were sunk.

THE GOVERNMENT JUTE CONTRACT.

September 11, 2.00 p.m.
The *Times* says that the War Office estimate that the jute contract with Messrs. Balli will save £7 per ton, or £560,000, on 80,000 tons supplied to Dundee in twelve months, is regarded as being greatly exaggerated. It is pointed out that £5 of the "saving" is due to the reduced freight of 37/6, which is due to the non-payment of insurance and the remission of the Indian Export Tax, both of which could be realized without the appointment of a single firm as buyer. Thus the net saving is only 12/6 per ton, or £50,000 annually.

Meanwhile an important point has apparently not yet been considered, namely what the Dundee spinners will do with their own stocks, which were acquired at higher prices than those of the jute supplied by the Government.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 11, 6.25 p.m.
A large and distinguished audience, including many representatives from India, attended the first exhibition in London of films taken by Mr. Girdwood, the official photographer to the R.I., depicting the part played by Indian troops in France and Flanders. The pictures are amongst the finest yet shown of the operations on Western front, and were greatly admired.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech, said he was proud to participate in this exhibition of the heroic efforts of the soldiers in India on behalf of the Empire. The films would be a worthy record of the part the Government, Princes, and peoples of India had played in the war. The people of India had contributed, and were continuing to contribute, generously alike to forces in the field and to charitable objects such as hospitals for wounded. The soldiers of India had won renown on the battlefields of France, and had also fought with credit to themselves and advantage to the Empire in other theatres of war.

They all recognized the heroic efforts the Indian troops had made to relieve the garrison of Kut, and they sympathized and shared the disappointment of the forces that they had been beaten by physical difficulties owing to climatic conditions and floods. The Mesopotamia effort, great as it had been, was only one of many undertakings to which India had contributed. He hoped that the comradeship in arms of the British, Dominion and Indian troops would rouse throughout the whole Empire a keener interest in Indian problems and secure for Indian aspirations entire sympathy in all parts of the King's Dominions.

WAR PRISONERS COMMITTEE.

September 12, 12.40 p.m.
The personnel of the special committee controlling all matters relating to British war prisoners includes Sir Leander Starr Jameson, (President); Mr. W. E. Hume-Williams, K.C., M.P.; Mr. A. Y. Gippe Campbell, O.L.E.; and Sir John Prescott Hewitt, G.O.S.I. The two latter represent the interest of Indian prisoners.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

French Aircraft Still Active.

September 12, 4.25 p.m.
A Paris communique says:—A French air squadron bombed cantonments at Semoucourt, the railway station at Metzblaine, and military factories at Dillingen.
A French pilot brought down an enemy aeroplane on the Somme.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

September 12, 7.00 p.m.
An Italian communique says:—We have progressed at Vallarsa, in the Upper Posina valley, and have repulsed an enemy attack in that region.

GERMAN WAR LOAN APPEALS.

September 12, 7.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that, according to the *North German Gazette*, General von Blum in appealing for subscriptions the new War Loan, says the success of the loan is being systematically thwarted by people saying that whoever subscribes to it prolongs the war.

HUNGARIAN POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

September 12, 7.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says it is reported from Bucharest that the Apponyi and Andrássy groups are joining the Coalition Cabinet, and that the Karolyi party is standing out, but not opposing.
The *Reichpost* attributes the settlement to a recognition of the necessity for national unity in view of the invasion of Transylvania.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY.

September 13, 12.55 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, M. Ribot, in introducing an unlimited 5 per cent. War Loan in the Chamber, said the confidence of the country was stronger than ever. They no longer doubted victory. "It remains for us," he added, "to complete the Allies' task and to achieve the triumph of civilisation."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 5 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS PURSUING THE ENEMY.

September 11, 4.10 p.m.
A Russian communique says: On the western front the situation is unchanged.
On the Caucasian front on September 9 and 10 fierce battles continued in the region of Ordubad. We occupied Bane in the region of Bakia and are pursuing the enemy.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Five Futile Enemy Attacks.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 11, 4.10 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a communique reports that five German attacks between Berny and Chaulnes were repulsed with serious losses.

200 More Prisoners.

September 12, 12.15 a.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says the situation south of the Ancre is unchanged.
There has been fierce hand-to-hand fighting at Ginchy. Four officers and 101 men were taken at Ginchy, making over 900 prisoners since the last report.
Our artillery and trench mortars silenced an attempted trench mortar bombardment north of Escluff.
There is nothing to report elsewhere.

Violent Artillery Duel.

September 12, 2.50 a.m.
The text of the Paris communique is:—Except for a rather violent artillery duel south of the Somme, in the Berny, Verman d'Ouillers, and the Chaulnes sectors there is nothing important to report along the whole front.

IN THE BALKANS.

British Cross the Struma.

September 11, 4.10 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris a Salonica communique states:—The British crossed the Struma at Orizack under the enemy's fire and attacked the villages of Nevojen and Karadzakoy, which the enemy are obstinately defending. We violently bombarded the Bulgarian positions from the west of Vardar to Lake Doiran, hitting some of the enemy's batteries. A fresh withdrawal of the Bulgarian advanced posts is reported from the Serbian front.

Villages Occupied.

September 11, 11.20 p.m.
A British report from Salonica states:—We crossed the Struma at several places. The enemy were driven out of Nevojen and other villages after considerable opposition. Strong counter-attacks were repulsed.

A Rumanian Offensive.

September 12, 2.55 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest, a communique says the enemy continues to retreat in the Olt valley. The Rumanians occupied Holimbar. Enemy attacks west of Merisor were repulsed. The Rumanians assumed the offensive, capturing two guns, machine guns and 300 prisoners. There is rifle fire on the whole of the Danube front and fighting at Dobruja continues.

THE POSITION IN GREECE.

Allies' Demands Accepted.

September 12, 2.55 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the Government has accepted all the demands of the Entente. M. Venizelos has telegraphed to the Rumanian Opposition leader, M. Filipescu, and congratulated Rumania on her entry into the war.

The Premier Resigns.

September 12, 3.05 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that M. Zaimis (the Premier) has resigned.

ITALIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK.

September 11, 10.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says particulars are published of the fire and explosion on board the Italian battleship *Leonardo da Vinci*, on August 2nd, by which she was sunk and 21 officers and 227 men were lost. There are hopes of saving the warship.
The fire broke out close to the magazine. The *Leonardo da Vinci* was anchored where there was no risk of an enemy attack. The Commander ordered the lower parts to be flooded. The explosion caused the ship to sink in 45 feet of water. The complement aboard was 24 officers and 1,156 men.

An enquiry has as so far proved that the explosion was not due to an enemy attack or to defective explosives. Other possibilities of foul play are being investigated.

[The *Leonardo da Vinci* is a sister ship of the *Cuilio Cesare*, of 21,500 tons displacement, launched in 1911. She carried 13 twelve inch guns, 18 four point seven and 14 twelve pounders. Her speed is 22½ knots.]

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT VERDUN.

September 21, 2.40 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Mr. Lloyd George, on visiting Verdun, was banquetted at the Citadel, where he said he was happy to meet the guardians of Verdun's inviolable walls. He paid a tribute to the devotion and heroism of the defenders of Verdun, who had saved not only France but all humanity, which he had turned to France to defend its great cause.

TELEGRAMS.

BIG U.S. STRIKE THREATENED.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]
London, Received, September 13.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that, following the failure of striking street-car employees to tie up local transportation, a general strike involving 800,000 men is threatened.

U.S. POLITICS.

Republican Victories.

London, Received, September 13.
A Portland message says the Republicans, assisted by the Progressives, have won a most significant victory in the State elections in Maine, returning Mr. Milliken as Governor by a majority of 13,000. They have also returned two United States Senators for Congressmen.

The increase in the Republican vote is regarded as an indication of the growth of the anti-Wilson sentiment.

AMERICAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, Received, September 13.
"Chick" Evans has won the American Amateur Golf Championship, beating Gardner by 4 up and 3 to play.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 5.]

NEW ZEPPELIN GIANTS.

Return from England at 119 Miles an Hour.

The Berlin correspondent of the *New York World* sends the following wireless message to his journal:—

"The third great aerial attack on England by a fleet of Zeppelins has been made within seven days. The Zeppelin fleet included two new Zeppelin giants, which are the last word in Germany's aerial armaments of the type to come, when a peaceful transoceanic service will be carried on, by means of which Count Zeppelin hopes to link Germany with America in another bond in the air, as the Deutschland has done under the sea.

"Military reason forbids details of the new Zeppelins, but I am able to say that they are of gigantic size, have a tremendous radius of action, and are of comparatively enormous carrying capacity. They have great speed and wind-breaking power, and are capable of flying at a great height. On this last trip they carried an enormous quantity of shells.

"Some idea of the power of their motors and their speed may be gathered from the fact that one of them returning from England covered a distance of 237½ miles in two hours, this, of course, with a favourable wind."—Wireless Press.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palazzo Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palazzo Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, September 16.
Boxing at the City Hall—9.15 p.m.
Tuesday, September 19.
Dancing at the City Hall—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

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 OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.
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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
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CIN.
 "CAT ON BARREL"
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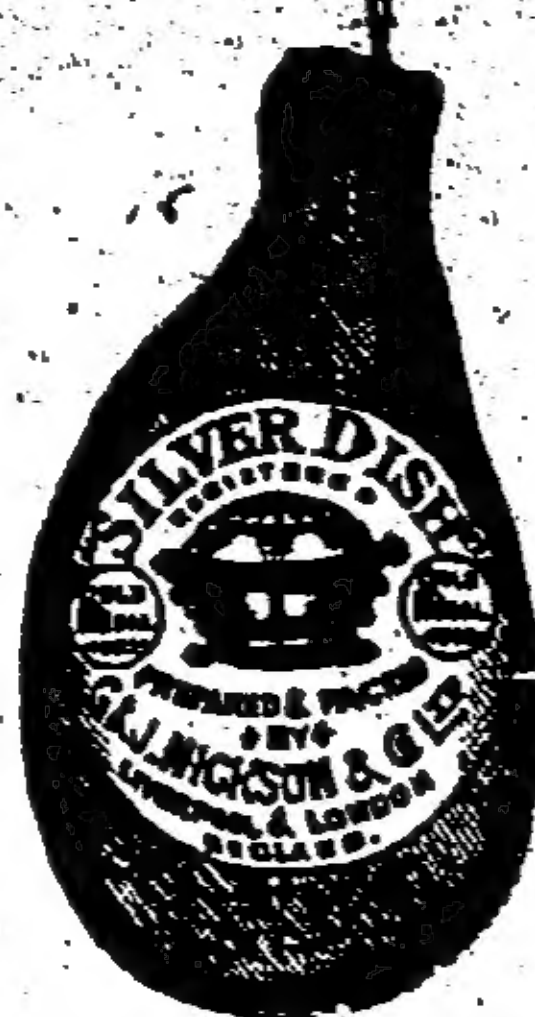
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P. O. FEUSTER, Manager.

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 Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.
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 Refurnished. Self-contained Suites of Apartments with Private Bath-Room attached. All modern Comfort.
 UNDER PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

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INSTALLED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT, FANS AND BELLS.
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 OFFERS SPECIAL TERMS TO RESIDENTS AND MERCANTILE MARINE
 OFFICERS.
 A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
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BELLE VIEW.

Shaokwan Road, Telephone No. 907.
 On Friday the 15th September, Saturday the 16th September, and Monday the 18th September.
 A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
 will take place at the above Hotel commencing from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.
 Admission 50 cents
W. GALLAGHER, Manager.
 HONGKONG, September 13, 1916.

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PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.
 The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and Management. The
 Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea.
 It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
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 Private hotel, affording every Comfort. Large and airy rooms.
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 Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best Tiffins
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 We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try
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 1 lb. Tins at 50 cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Upton's Tea. Minerals and soft drinks of every
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 Just give us a Trial and you will be more than satisfied.
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NOTICES.

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 AN ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR HAND-LANTERN (SWEDISH MAKE).
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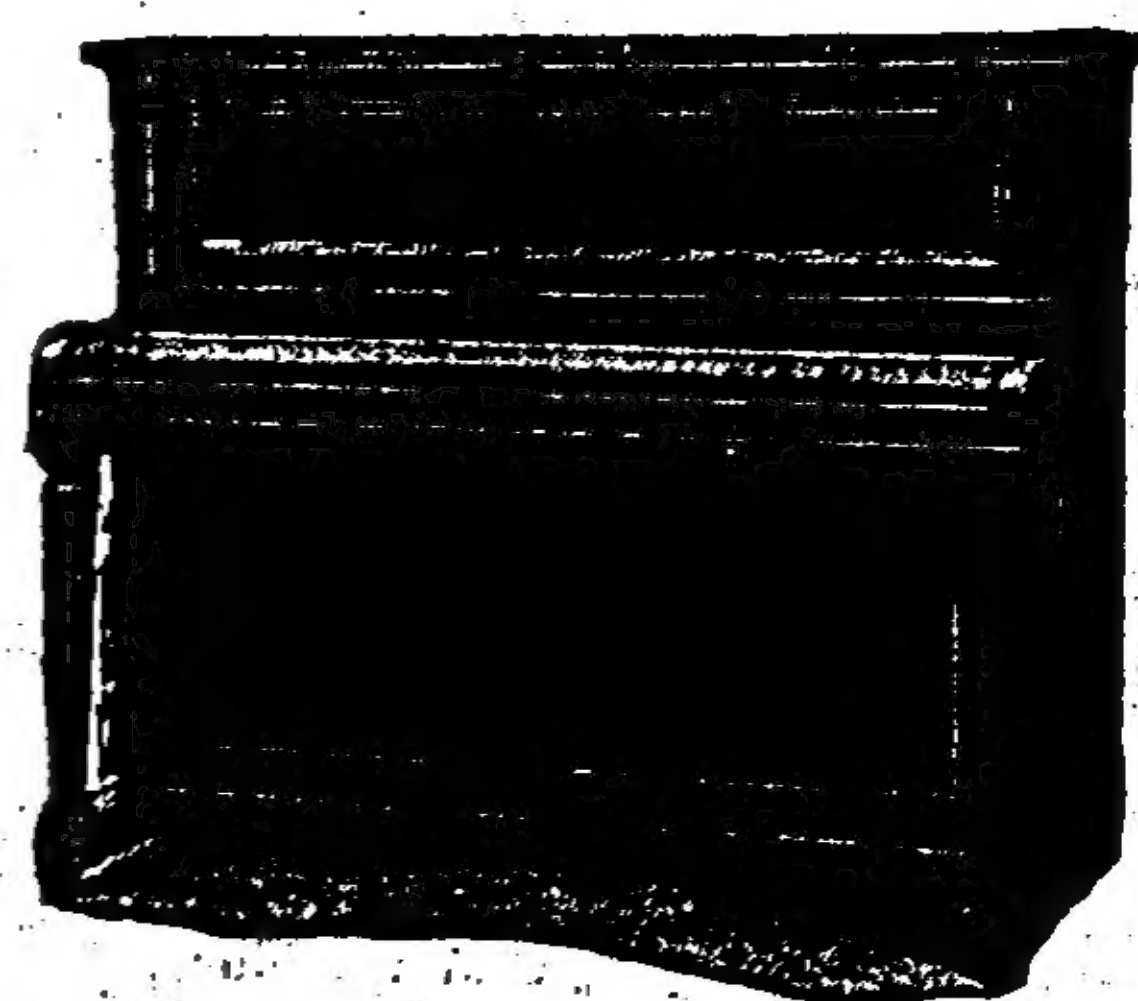
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GENERAL NEWS.

A Settlement in Shantung.
 Peking, Sept. 4.—The conference at Tsinanfu between the Governor of Shantung, the delegate of the Central Government, the revolutionary leaders and a number of local merchants and other prominent persons have reached an agreement which, it is hoped, will lead to a permanent settlement in Shantung if money can be obtained to disband the revolutionary troops.

Mrs. Burney's Release.

In answer to an M.P.'s question, the Home Secretary announced that Mrs. Burney, the German-born widow of the former M.P. for Whitehaven, was released temporarily in April, when her husband was gravely ill. After his death, in view of the medical evidence as to the state of her health, he decided, with the concurrence of the competent military authority on whose recommendation she was interned, to allow her to reside at Harrogate and under very stringent restrictions.

800 lbs. of Opium in Piano.

The tricks of the opium smuggler are many and usually vain. At Glasgow last month two men were remanded on a charge of attempting to export 800lb. of opium to China from Scotland, to which it must have been smuggled in, probably from India. The drug was discovered, stuffed inside a piano on one of the Glasgow quays. At West Ham Police Court three Chinese were fined £50 each, or three months' imprisonment, for a similar offence, the quantity of opium involved being 83lb.

Air Raids on London in 1915.

In an official statement by Lieut.-Commander S. Sladen, B.N., the chief officer of the London Fire Brigade, he says:—"As a result of four enemy air raids on the London area in 1915 the brigade received reports as to the deaths of 44 males and 34 females, and injuries to 94 males and 80 females. In addition the lives of 20 males and 31 females were endangered by fire and explosions caused by the air raids, of whom 31 were rescued from positions of peril by the brigade."

Air Surprises for Germany.

In the House of Commons last month, the question of Zeppelin raid reprisals was raised by Mr. Pemberton Billing. Major Baird, in reply, pointed out that we had just dropped seven tons of explosives on the German lines, and we ought to allow the responsible officers to direct the operations as a whole and to decide where they should use the explosives. He added that there might be some surprising things for Germany within their own country, which it would be unwise to announce beforehand.

American Playwright Adopts British Nationality.

Following the example of the late Mr. Henry James, Mr. Edward Knoblauch, the well-known American playwright, has adopted British nationality. His name appears in a recent *Gazette* among a list of 80 aliens to whom certificates of naturalisation have been granted. Born in New York in 1874, Mr. Knoblauch was educated at Harvard, and before settling in London studied the drama in Paris. Among his best-known works are "Kismet," "Millstones" (with Arnold Bennett), and "Discovering America."

Yokohama Specie Bank in Singapore.

The Yokohama Specie Bank has opened a branch of its business on the ground floor of the premises at the corner of King and Bonham Streets, for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Kato Brothers, Limited. Says the *Singapore Free Press* of Sept. 5: "The Bank will commence business from to-morrow morning under the management of Mr. N. Otsuka. In view of the increase of business and the closing of the branch of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, owing to the war, it is said there is room for another bank and we hope the new Bank will have a prosperous career before it."

For a good solid meal in a Car or Table Hotel with Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS. Up To The Minute.

Banks.	b. \$ 755.00.
China Fire.	b. T 155.00.
Indos (Def.)	b. \$ 128.50.
China Sugars.	b. \$ 110.50.
Malacca Sugars.	a. \$ 36.00.
H.K. Wharves.	a. \$ 85.00.
Shai Docks.	a. T 74.00.
Cements.	b. \$ 9.75.

DOUBLE EXECUTION.

Murderers Pay the Penalty.

Mr. F. A. H. Ireland this afternoon held an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the deaths of Lo Kwong and Lai Yat, two men who were convicted at the last Criminal Sessions on a charge of murder and sentenced by the Chief Justice to be hanged.

E. Pierpont, chief warder, stated that the men were received into prison on August 22, 1916, under sentence of death, which sentence was duly carried out at two minutes past five this morning.

Dr. McKenny said he was present at the execution of the two men. He examined their bodies and found that death was instantaneous and was due to hanging.

A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned.

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB.

The Annual Swimming Gala.

The eleventh annual swimming gala in connection with the Shanghai Rowing Club commenced on the 8th inst. in the club's swimming bath, when there was an excellent attendance. The success of the meeting as promised by the evening's attendance is all the more pleasing when it is remembered that half of the net proceeds are to be given to the war funds.

The events were started with commendable promptitude. In the one length handicap final M. B. Matthews won fairly comfortably in 20 sec. In the 100 yards Olab Championship Brodie and Wilson swam fairly level for the first length but during the remaining two-thirds of the race Brodie gained a lead which he gradually increased into a handsome win over Wilson, the time being 67 sec. W. J. Brown and L. P. O'Driscoll secured promising honours in the life-saving race, maintaining their lead of one-third of a length at the end of the race and winning in 95 sec. In throwing the Polo Ball (Shanghai Championship) there were only two competitors, McCabe and Wilson, and the former added to his long series of victories by beating his opponent with a throw of 674 feet. In the ladies and boys' diving competition every entry competed and the display given was of a very high standard. M. Brodie was adjudged the winner with O. Brown and D. Parkin second and third respectively. E. A. Brodie swam well in the 2 Lengths Club Handicap Final and did the distance in 391 sec., while O. Luck secured the honours in the naval race from O.W. Colby in 471 sec. for the two lengths.

The half mile Championship of Shanghai resulted in practically a walk over for McCabe, who, with an easy rolling stroke, gradually gained upon his opponents and won with a margin of two and a half lengths from Berthel and over three from A. Martin. His time was 14 min. 42 sec. In the two lengths boys' members handicap, final, R. Tiffin from scratch won a good race in 631/5 sec., O. Brown just securing second place from D. Parkin after an exciting tussle.

Lawn Bowls.

In connection with the Lawn Bowls Championship match against Taikeo, the following will play for Kowloon on Saturday: Messrs. J. Allan, D. S. Cooper, S. Gray, D. Keith, A. Kinnear, C. Atkinson, L. G. G. Edwards, D. Gow, A. Milroy, G. Hartou, D. Harvey.

FOOTBALL.

Hongkong Association League Meeting.

A general meeting of the Hongkong Association Football League was held at the Victoria Barracks on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., for purpose of soundings the various football clubs as to their intention concerning the forming of the League and making a start as early as practicable. Master Gunner May, R.G.A., took the chair before a representative gathering of both Divisions of the League. The coming season's prospects are distinctly good.

The following Clubs were admitted to the Division I:—Royal Navy, R.E., R.G.A., K.S.L.I., and Hongkong Club; whilst the 2nd Division Clubs who have signified their willingness to again join are:—83rd Coy. R.G.A., K.S.L.I. II (2 teams), Staff and Department, and Kowloon. These teams were also admitted. Other Clubs are being rounded up, and there is every hope that the 2nd Division will provide as good and exciting football as has been the case in the last two seasons.

The Secretaryship vacated by Mr. W. V. Pennell was taken up by Quarter Master Sergeant T. Williams, R.E., who was unanimously elected by the meeting.

The rough condition of the military playing ground was mentioned, and it was decided to ask the Military Authorities whether improvements could not be effected so as to ensure safety to the players using this pitch. An application from Mr. R. Wood, who last season was a member of Belcher's, to be allowed to play for Staff and Department, was deferred until the next meeting of the League, which will take place in about a fortnight.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 73, issued yesterday by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states:—

Musketry. It is notified that the afternoons of the undermentioned dates have been allotted to units as under for Firing Part I of the annual musketry course at King's Park Range. All members, including those ordinarily exempted but excluding those exempted under medical certificate, will parade with their units on the dates named; the hour of parade will be given in further orders. The Company Sergeant Major or Company Quarter Master Sergeant will attend with the units of their Company. Officers in command of Platoons will be responsible for the transport of their unit from Hongkong to the range and will make the necessary arrangements regarding ammunition, firing point registers and sand bags &c. The Sergeant in charge of the Signalling Section will arrange for two signallers to be in attendance on each date. Drill Order will be worn at all parades for musketry.

Units, excepting Kowloon Residents, detailed for the week ending 23rd September will parade at Blakes Pier at 3.45 p.m. Members residing at Kowloon will parade at the King's Park Range at the 100 yards firing point at 4.10 p.m.

Dates for Musketry.

Company	Platoon
18th. Sept. Monday	A 1
19th. Sept. Tuesday	A 2
20th. Sept. Wednesday	A 3
21st. Sept. Thursday	A 4
25th. Sept. Monday	B 5
26th. Sept. Tuesday	B 6
27th. Sept. Wednesday	B 7
28th. Sept. Thursday	B 8
2nd Oct. Monday	A 1
4th. Oct. Wednesday	A 2
5th. Oct. Thursday	A 3
6th. Oct. Friday	A 4
9th. Oct. Monday	A 1
10th. Oct. Tuesday	A 2
11th. Oct. Wednesday	A 3
12th. Oct. Thursday	A 4
16th. Sept. Monday	B 5
17th. Sept. Tuesday	B 6
18th. Sept. Wednesday	B 7
19th. Sept. Thursday	B 8
23rd Sept. Monday	B 5
24th Sept. Tuesday	B 6
25th Sept. Wednesday	B 7
26th Sept. Thursday	B 8

DEMOLITION.

State Machinery to and Return to Work.

It is clear, from Mr. Asquith's reply to a trade union deputation at the House of Commons that the Government is preparing machinery for the smooth return of men from the Army to industrial life at the end of the war.

Labour's five proposals on the demobilisation problem were submitted by officials of the Miners' Federation; the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Workers' Federation, including Messrs. Smillie, Goding and Bellamy. Mr. J. H. Thomas said that more than half of the 1,250,000 workers they represented were in the Army.

The Prime Minister thanked the speakers for the conciliatory and cogent way in which they had presented their case. "The Government," he said, "that the great trades you represent have contributed nobly and on the most generous scale to the necessities of the nation, and it would show a want not only of gratitude, but of justice, if the State did not try to secure that when the war ends proper conditions of work shall be restored, and that men who have shown such a splendid example of patriotic devotion shall be secured, as far as possible, from unavoidable suffering."

The Substitutes. "On the other hand, you have to consider those men and women who have taken their places. The problems are, first, the reinstatement of those who have been away, and, secondly, the replacement of those who have stood in their places and done their work. I do not suppose a more complex problem has ever presented itself to any nation; and it is right that while peace—although we hope it is not very far off—is not immediately assured, we should prepare for the resumption of normal action in the industrial community."

On the first of the five proposals put before him (restoration of trade union practices after war) the Prime Minister said that most explicit and emphatic pledges had been given that all trade union conditions should be restored after the war, and the Government had no intention of departing from that pledge in the least degree. Provision was made for the interpretation of these agreements in all controlled establishments, and the Government was carefully considering the kind of machinery to be set up to dispose of the difficulties of interpretation in other establishments.

The principles embodied in the second proposal (State maintenance or other work at standard rates for displaced men and women workers) had been recognised by the Government so far as persons engaged in munition work were concerned, and 1,500,000 workers had been temporarily insured against unemployment. They must not assume that the Government was prepared to adopt the precise proposals laid down by the deputation. Undoubtedly there would be some industries where numbers would be displaced at the end of the war, and the matter was engaging their careful attention.

Gradual Demobilisation. As to the third proposal (gradual absorption in civil work of men now in the Army), it was obvious that the demobilisation of the Army, whenever and under whatever conditions it took place, would be a gradual process. Therefore, he did not think there would be any sudden glut in the labour market. At the same time, some period of furlough must inevitably be granted at the close of the war. (Cheers.)

[This also meets proposal 4: Extended furlough at full Army pay, with separation and billeting allowance, while men recuperate before starting civilian work.]

"I should like to say," continued Mr. Asquith, "that the Government, having set up a Demobilisation Committee on which Labour is powerfully represented, I believe my friend, Mr. Bellamy, is a member—the matter is being carefully examined in all its complications."

"Your fifth point also falls within the general purview of the Demobilisation Committee. (Labour Registration Bureau) for

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

Result of Captain's Cup Competition.

The Captain's Cup Competition resulted as follows:—
W. O. Bond (winner) 92-15-77
H. West 98-18-78
F. Lindsay Woods ... 85-2-83
Bulmer Johnson 90-6-84

Handicap alterations:—
W. O. Bond 12
H. West 16

THE PESSIMIST.

I hate the golfing mania
Who says he plays for fun,
And goes to fanling every week
However hot the sun;
Then pecked in stuffy carriages,
Half deafened by the noise,
Plays Bridge with filthy packs of cards
Just like one of the "bhoyes."

Arrived, he rushes from the train
And hurries to the State,
Gets down his name among the first:
"Tis I who have to wait;
Then drives a straight ball from the tee,
A thing I never do,
Although I've really tried quite hard
To hit one straight and true."

And when it comes my turn to go,
I find I've got behind
What proves a fourball foursome
Of a most forbidding kind.
Tired, hot, and thirsty I arrive
At the hot resting place,
But of the drink I really want
There's not the slightest trace.

With weary waits, I slowly plough
Through bunker, sand and grass,
The fourball foursome never once
Asks if we'd like to pass.
But when the Clubhouse comes
in-view
One's thoughts to tiffin rise,
(So not too optimistic though,
There may be a surprise),
For sometimes tiffin may be got,
But, if you come in late, 'tis a
p'p'le
not.

At tiffin everyone has some
Great shot to talk about,
The only things that I could boast
I'd rather be without:
The steady way I found the
"rough,"
The time I had to wait,
The fact that as'er had I a chance
To really test the "straight."

But still, the tiffin may be good,
Or bad, or good enough,
The soup be cold, the fish once
fresh,
The ham and chicken tough.
A golfer's appetite is known
To stand tremendous strains;
I wonder if such fare as this
Ever affects his brains.

I always like a quiet nap
To help digest a meal,
I don't think Dickens' fat boy
could,
However great his zeal,
Have found a place where he
could sleep
In comfort at Fanling,
What with the laughter, talk
and flies
And animals that sting.

So, half awake and somewhat
cross,
I start my second round,
And most consistently succeed
In ploughing up the ground;
Still all things good come to an
end.
And bad things too, I s'pose,
Although these latter I confess
Have given me no repose.

But after cleaning up a bit
I feel almost content,
And quite prepared to tolerate
Golf, though 'tis not my best.
Yet even now my luck remains
And to my "joy" I find
No ricksha there, so I must walk
Or else be left behind.
As usual! I arrive too late,
The train has gone; that's just my
fate.

ROME.

Hongkong, September 13, 1916:

transferring men from the Army to civilian employment). Every representation made by the committee will receive most careful consideration and respectful attention. I hope that in a very short space of time we shall be able to translate those representations into machinery which will enable us to deal with the problems connected with the dispersal of the Army."

WATERED MILK.

A Heavy Fine Imposed.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese named Mak Ying, of 100, Queen's Road East, was summoned for selling milk to which water had been added.

Evidence was given by Sanitary Inspector R. H. Wood, to the effect that he went to defendant's shop and saw twelve bottles of milk exposed for sale. He purchased three of these for twenty cents, and then told the foki who was in the shop that he was going to send them to the Government Analyst for examination. He divided the milk into three equal parts, as required by the Ordinance, and gave defendant's foki one part. On the following morning, he took the two parts to Mr. Dovey, and the certificate returned showed that there was not enough solid matter in it. There should have been eight-and-a-half per cent, whereas there was five-and-a-half per cent. The certificate also showed that there should have been three per cent. of fat, but, in fact, there was less than two. Water had been added to the extent of about 35 per cent.

Defendant said the foki who served the Inspector could not attend in Court because he had something wrong with his chin. They bought the milk from the Man Hing Dairy, in Wellington Street, but his foki was a new man and could not tell whether the milk was good or bad. The milk was sold to them in the same bottles as it was found by the Inspector, and they were not sealed up.

His Worship asked if the Man Hing Dairy was known, and Mr. D. W. Trautman, who was in Court, said he had heard of it.

Replying to his Worship, defendant said they had not watered the milk, but had sold it just as they received it.

On looking round the Court, defendant pointed out a member of the Man Hing firm, and this man went into the box and gave evidence, saying they delivered the milk to defendant in unsealed bottles. He could not explain how it was that the milk contained over thirty per cent. of water. They supplied other shops, and, on the same day, an Inspector examined some milk from a shop if they supplied, and this was found to be all right.

Inspector Wood said that was so, the certificate being quite favourable.

His Worship (to witness):—Is yours cow's milk?—Yes.

Defendant:—My foki took the milk from him and it was sold just as we received it.

His Worship:—It seems pretty clear that you watered the milk, and you will be fined \$50.

ORGAN AND PIANO RECITALS.

The next organ recital will take place in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 9.15 p.m. when the collection will be in aid of the Navy League War Memorial Fund for the Star & Garter Hospital. In response to several requests Lemmens' "Storm Fantasia" will again be included amongst the organ pieces. Miss Vera Ores will be the violinist and will play Schumann's "Dreaming" whilst Mr. J. Dewar, who has not sung in Hongkong before, will sing Sallicavan's famous "The Lost Chord." The two soloists will be heard in Dorothy Forester's charming but little known song, "Ere we have tired of life's short day," arranged by Mr. Denman Faller for voice, violin, and organ which should prove a most attractive number. This will be the final recital of the present series.

In addition to the above, Mr. Denman Faller will give a piano recital at the Peak Club of popular piano music on Thursday, October 5 at 9.15 p.m. at which the vocalist will be Mrs. W. H. Bell, with Mr. Norman Peterkin as accompanist. The proceeds from the sale of tickets (\$3.00, obtainable through members) will go to the British Prisoners of War Fund and from the sale of programmes to the Blue Cross Fund.

The above funds are all most deserving and it is hoped liberal support will be extended to each.

TWO YEARS OF WAR.

The Great Lesson.

The outstanding call of the two years of war is the need for that peculiar characteristic commonly called "push," which may be defined as putting into immediate execution the dictates of intellectual business anticipation. To put push into practice requires business capability, intelligence, experience, vigour and the power of anticipation. How many people consider that our Government has shown themselves possessed of these qualities during the past two years? The cynic would answer the question by asking how many individuals were included in the Government.

Criticism in the Press is unavailing; otherwise the country would be confronted with a list of examples of departmental dilatoriness and procrastination which would startle even the optimistic. Every business man would be able to contribute his actual experiences. Push indeed! It has taken two years to push the traitor dukes out.

The country wants to get on with the war, to obtain a satisfactory peace, and to be in a position to enjoy trade prosperity after the war. To do this we must get rid of everything that does not assist towards these ends. Do politicians want to obtain notoriety by squabbling? Send them to St. Helena. Do any members of the Government desire to deal leniently with Germany? Let them know the benefits of a good rest. Are certain committees neglecting broad principles and tediously investigating microscopic details? Seek them and let a business man settle matters in a few days. Are permanent officials interfering with progress? They are bound with precedent, and their minds are too small for the present crisis; give them a rest.

The Irish question and every other matter not connected with the war is of no consequence now. Get rid of them, and get on with the war. The men in the trenches are fit for their job. The war would have been over by now if the same could have been said of those at home.

How many permanent officials have been discharged for incompetence? How many men have been automatically promoted because their time for promotion had come, although their work is done by their subordinates, and their ability is a minus quantity? How many thousands have been wasted by the absence of business anticipation? How much money and time has been squandered in slavish insistence of specifications and precedents? And so the queries may be extended in an almost endless chain which would only weary and aggravate.

The egotism, the supercilious demeanour, of the permanent official is very well illustrated by the following tale. After careful investigation by admitted business experts a case was presented to a Government official. He had not the time nor the facilities for personal examination, and showed that his appreciation of the matter was very limited. The only satisfaction gained by the interviewers was "I am very sorry, but that is not our point of view." The only result of the interview was that certain people went away feeling sorry for the country.

Is it too much to hope that the two years of bitter experience will bear fruit during the coming year, and that some foresight will govern the fixing of the peace conditions? May we confidently anticipate that Germany will be made to pay for her barbarism? May we expect to find the British nation properly equipped for the coming trade war?

Such matters are in the hands of the Government. They have the nation behind them. A bold policy may be undertaken: without fear.

On this anniversary may the thoughts be fixed on the future, and their actions be strong, rapid, and such as will meet with national approval.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A CLEVER SHANGHAI SWINDLE.

Forged Orders on the Compradore.

The recent experience of three of the leading British business men of the Settlement says the N.O.D. News should cause others to examine their accounts, not to speak of devising new methods in connection with the system of paying accounts through their compradores.

As the result of the activities of someone, who is still at large, the three in question have been swindled out of money totalling something in the neighbourhood of \$500. The method used by the alleged criminal is the forgery of orders upon the compradore to pay accounts presented to them. Recently a shroff has presented to the compradores of the three victims bills which appeared to bear upon them the instructions to pay the sums mentioned. Each of the three had his own method of writing an order on the bill for the compradore to pay, and it would appear that the fraud has been carried out by a shroff who had knowledge of the different systems.

For example one man wrote such orders in red ink and stipulated, apart from the totals on the bill, the amount that was to be paid, with his initials and the date. Another simply wrote "comp. pay" with initials, and the third used merely the initials. The culprit appears to have drawn up bills which on the face of them appeared to have been sent out by "The Wood and Co." (whatever that may be) at an address in Nanking Road. On these, orders to pay were forged in red ink, blue or copying ink pencils as the case might be, and they were handed to the compradores who paid them out without question. In return they received properly drawn up receipts duly signed by the shroff.

Of course when the Europeans came to receive their paid bills they found the forgeries and as a result complaints have been made to the police, who, we understand, have the matter in hand.

In the meantime it would be as well for business men to keep a careful watch on accounts; they receive and take steps to prevent the continuance of a practice which appears to have been all too successful in the cases already known.

FORGED BANKNOTE CASE

The hearing was continued at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. B. Wood, of the case in which a Chinese named Lei Sing-ohum, is charged with offering, uttering, and disposing of three hundred forged bills of exchange or promissory notes on the Kwang-sai Bank.

Sergeant Marphy said that whilst the man was being searched he produced a bundle of notes from his inner pocket. Another note was found on him, and still another bundle was brought to the Police Station. Witness executed search warrants at 7 and 9 Bard Street, the residence of defendant. He found in a drawer in a dressing table on top floor of No. 9 a one dollar Kwang-sai Bank note which was genuine, and in the same drawer a packet of visiting cards.

By Mr. Haywood:—There were some papers there, but he did not take all of them. He had them all examined and read by a Chinese. The case was again adjourned.

Lawn Tennis.

In the Men's Doubles Handicap tennis tournament in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club, J. Stalker and E. Abraham (over 8/6) played G. Sewell and O. Blythe (scratch) last evening in the third round, the former pair qualifying to enter the next final. It was a fairly easy victory for them by 6-3, 5-4.

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ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.
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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next departure from Hongkong: September 25, 1916.

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Hongkong, 29th May, 1916.

NOTICES.

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NOTICES.

G. R.
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. 8, 192.

Medical Department
Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1916.
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED
that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Medical Department Contract," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of SATURDAY October 7, 1916, for the Supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and Clothing; Bakers, Spices, Wines, etc.; Spirit of Wine; Chemicals, Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Sundries; Furniture etc.; Milk, etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing; (Schedules Nos. 1 to 10) required locally by this Department for the period of one year from the first of January next inclusive.

Application should be made to the Colonial Secretary's Office for the necessary forms of tender. All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.

J. T. C. JOHNSON,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.

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NOTICE.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
MACAO.

THE ABOVE SCHOOL, situated in the healthiest part of Macao, will re-open on FRIDAY, 16th, and education in English, Chinese and Commercial subjects provided.
to the P. Director.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dispatched.
Genoa, London and Hull	Glenlogan.	S. T. & Co.	16, Sept.
London via Cape Town	Miyasaki M.	N. Y. K.	24, Sept.
London via Ports	Namur	P. & O.	24, Sept.
Liverpool via Ports	Kt. Comp'ion	R. & S.	27, Sept.
London via Ports	Teiresias	B. & S.	4, Oct.
London via Cape Town	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	5, Oct.
London via Ports	Sardinia	P. & O.	6, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Seattle	Protesilaus	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	20, Sept.
San Francisco via Honolulu	Persia M.	T. K. K.	21, Sept.
South American Ports	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	20, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	4, Oct.
Victoria B.C., via Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	11, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Escudor	P. M. S. S.	7, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tijuanari	J. C. J. L.	12, Oct.
San Francisco via Manila	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	17, Oct.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	1, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	13, Sept.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	4, Oct.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Oct.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15, Nov.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Wosang	B. & S.	13, Sept.
Newchang	Hanyang	B. & S.	13, Sept.
Kobe and Moji	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	14, Sept.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	14, Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	14, Sept.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	14, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Sardinia	P. & O.	14, Sept.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	15, Sept.
Shanghai	Choyang	J. M. Co.	15, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	16, Sept.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	16, Sept.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	16, Sept.
Kobe	Tijalatap	J. C. J. L.	17, Sept.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaufong	B. & S.	17, Sept.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	17, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	19, Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	19, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	20, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Glaucus	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	21, Sept.
Moji and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Novara	P. & O.	23, Sept.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	23, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	25, Sept.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'ow	S. Jacob	J. C. J. L.	25, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Nelus	B. & S.	29, Sept.
Manila	Ixion	B. & S.	1, Oct.
Shanghai and Japan	Ajax	B. & S.	5, Oct.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"TEIRESIAS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Sept. 11.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the September 16, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the September 30, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 10, 1916.

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "ANYO MARU"

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on September 11, at noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on September 16, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on September 22, at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the October 1, 1916.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, September 11, 1916.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. O. S. s.s. EMPRESS OF ANIA left Vancouver on Sept. 7, at afternoon.
The C. P. O. S. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN arrived Shanghai on Sept. 11, at 11 p.m., left Shanghai on Sept. 12, at 11 p.m., due to arrive Hongkong on Sept. 13, at 6 a.m.
The C. P. O. S. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived Shanghai on Sept. 12, at 10 a.m., left Shanghai on Sept. 13, at 5 p.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. SARDINIA left Singapore for this Port on Sept. 9, at evening, with the Outward English Mails and it due here on Sept. 14, at about morning.
KAISAN I-HIND, with the Hongkong Mails of the 11th ult., arrived at Marseilles on Sunday, the 10th instant.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s s.s. EASTERN left Sydney (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin & Manila) for this Port on 25th inst. with the Australia Mail, and is due here on the 15th Sept. at about noon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. JAPAN left Calcutta on the 3rd inst. and may be expected here on or about the 18th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers:
Patella, Br. s.s. 3891, Naabet, 4th Sept.—Singapore, 28th Aug. Bulk oil—A. P. Co.
Wishu, Br. s.s. 4399, Rutben, 4th Sept.—Vungro Bay, 30th Aug. Gen.—B. L. Kueichow, Br. s.s. 1359, Forwith, 5th Sept.—Tientsin, 31st Aug. Gen.—B. & S.
Haidin, Nor. s.s. 1065, Sven, 8th Sept.—Bangkok, 7th Sept. Rice—Chinese.
Teau, Br. s.s. 1351, Flayson, 8th Sept.—Manila, 9th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
August Belmont, Br. s.s. 2967, Clark, 9th Sept.—Batavia, 30th Aug. Ballast—A. P. Co.
Walshing, Br. s.s. 1160, Picknell, 9th Sept.—Bangkok, Rice—J. M. & Co.
Anjo M., Jap. s.s. 2728, Watanabe, 10th Sept.—Moji, 6th Sept. Gen.—T. K. K.
Kafong, Br. s.s. Evans, 11th Sept.—Haiphong, 7th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
Persia M., Jap. s.s. 2780, Maki, 10th Sept.—San Francisco, Gen.—T. K. K.
Riojun M., Jap. s.s. 2995, Yamaguchi, 10th Sept.—Moji, 4th Sept. Gen.—D. & Co.
Teiresias, Br. s.s. 7605, Robins, 10th Sept.—Singapore, 5th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
Yatsing, Br. s.s. 1434, Anderson, 10th Sept.—Singapore, 4th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Hongkong, Br. s.s. 739, Manzanita, 11th Sept.—Hoibow, 10th Sept. Gen.—A. R. Marty.
Loksang, Br. s.s. 979, Ritchie, 11th Sept.—Saigon, 6th Sept. Rice—J. M. & Co.
Neris, Nor. s.s. 904, Salvesen, 11th Sept.—Saigon, 5th Sept. Rice—T. & Co.
Haitan, Br. s.s. 997, Alexia, 11th Sept.—Hoibow, 10th Sept. Gen.—Chinese.
Nagata M., Jap. s.s. 2156, Yamamoto, 12th Sept.—Moji, 6th Sept. Coal—Suzuki & Co.
Tango M., Jap. s.s. 4644, Soyeda, 12th Sept.—Moji, 8th Sept. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Yuenang, Br. s.s. 1125, Mema, 12th Sept.—Manila, 9th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

NOTICE.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH (Feet)	BREADTH (Feet)	DEPTH (Feet)	MAXIMUM WEIGHT OF SHIP (Tons)	MAXIMUM WEIGHT OF CARGO (Tons)
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	275	40	10	1,000	1,000
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275	40	10	1,000	1,000
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	275	40	10	1,000	1,000
Front Slip, No. 1 Dock	275	40	10	1,000	1,000
Front Slip, No. 2 Dock	275	40	10	1,000	1,000
WATERLOO					
General Slip	275	40	10	1,000	1,000
Small Dock	275	40	10	1,000	1,000

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance).
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1916.

BRITISH ARMY DEMOBILISATION.

Though it is early in the day yet to talk of the eventual demobilisation of the new British army, the question is one which will have to be faced long before the actual cessation of hostilities. Britain's present-day Army is for the most part composed of men who, in normal times, are engaged in various branches of the nation's industrial trade, and the problem which will eventually present itself will be a double-edged one: the reinstatement in industrial life of those who have been fighting the country's battles; and the replacement of those who have come forward to fill the breach while our soldiers have been on active service. The complexity and magnitude of the question will become manifest after but a moment's reflection.

Trade Unionists have been taking a special interest in the many points involved in this matter of vital importance, and, in response to representations which they have made, the Government has at least made it clear that the machinery for effecting a smooth transference of men from the Army to their ordinary occupations has already been prepared. The general belief is that the men of the new army will be free to leave the ranks on the termination of the war, but a moment's thought will reveal the utter impracticability of such a step in any general way. The greater part of the old Army has now been wiped out, and big inroads have been made in the ranks of those who have enlisted during the war. To disband the whole of the new army, therefore, would mean that the nation would be left with practically no soldiers, and such a contingency as that is unthinkable. The probabilities, indeed, are that, instead of a smaller army, we shall need a much larger one after the war is over, for, unless we are a nation of fools, we shall never again allow ourselves to drop into the position of relative military weakness that we were in when hostilities broke out. It may be counted on as a certainty, therefore, that a very considerable proportion of those who are at present serving will be required to remain with the colours for some years to come, whether the war ends soon or not.

The Government attitude on the large issues raised by this huge problem have been outlined by Mr. Asquith in a reply to a trade union deputation, an account of which will be found in our news columns to-day. On the matter of the absorption in civil work of the men now in the Army, it will be observed that the Prime Minister emphasised the point that demobilisation, when it comes, will necessarily be a gradual process. That, for the reasons which we have cited above, is, of course, inevitable. And the mere fact that Mr. Asquith reassured the deputation there is little fear of any sudden glut in the labour market in consequence of the disbandment of the troops seems to warrant the view that it will be very many months—and, maybe, years—before all our fighting men who desire to, will be able to return to civil life. There is even a strong possibility, we should think, of the adoption of some form of conscription, so arranged that our military strength shall be always assured. These, of course, are all matters for the future, but, as we say, they have to be prepared for long in advance. On their right and proper handling the future of the nation will in large measure rest.

The Milk Case.

We scarcely know whether to feel flattered or annoyed at the weighty communication which came to hand from the Honourable the Colonial Secretary yesterday concerning the report, and comments thereon, of the recent case in which an Indian milk-seller was charged with an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance. Apparently the burden of the complaint is that the Police Court report of the proceedings gave a wrong impression of the reasons which actuated Mr. Wood in dismissing the case. Why, therefore, the Colonial Secretary should make specific reference to our observations, in "Jottings by the Way," on the magisterial comment, (which did not in any way touch that point) we have not the remotest idea. Coming to the report of the case, we have a word or two to say. In the first place, we should like to know why the *Telegraph* and the *Daily Press* are singled out for attention. All four European newspapers reported the case, and the remarks attributed to the magistrate are practically identical in every case. Thus, if one paper created a wrong impression as to the reasons why the case was dismissed, then all did. In any event, if the complaint is merely against the *Telegraph* and the *Daily Press*, why should it be forwarded for publication to the other newspapers? That is surely a breach of good form.

Our Reply.

But the point is whether the report—we are speaking for ourselves now—did create this wrong impression. The Colonial Secretary asserts that the summons was dismissed on the ground that it had been improperly served. That may be so. Nothing either in our report of the case, or in any of our comments on it, suggests that the dismissal was for any other cause. We did not state the reason why the man was discharged—we merely recorded the fact that he was discharged. One other point. The Colonial Secretary speaks of "subsequent remarks" by the Magistrate after he had given his decision, stating that any such remarks "were made in the course of a conversation with the Assistant Medical Officer of Health as to the desirability of issuing a new summons and referred only to the particular circumstances in which the original summons had been issued." If it is intended to convey that these "subsequent remarks" had to do with the magistrate's words concerning the desirability of purchasers' asking for what they require, then the Colonial Secretary has made a sad mistake, for, other than the words we have quoted above, his Worship made no observations on the point. Our report was a connective account of the proceedings, in due and regular order. When we make mistakes, we are quite ready and willing to rectify them. But in this instance we fear that it is the Colonial Secretary who has fallen wide of the mark. Still, we thank him for the gratuitous advertisement, all the same.

The German in Java.

We published on Monday a Java German's bitter lament at the hard lot of himself and his compatriots in the Dutch Indies. Strange to say, Fritz and his friends do not seem to be wanted there, for they have been excluded from the clubs, and even from some hotels and restaurants and have been dismissed from the posts which they formerly held in British and Dutch commercial houses. The man's statement is especially interesting in that it concerns a neutral and formerly pro-German public. If the German readers of his doleful story are able to perform the simple mathematical operation of putting two and two together, they will surely see much that is prophetic in this attitude of the Dutch. The world has had enough of the Germans to last it for a century. Nobody wants them, and nobody, after the war is over, is likely to be willing to offer an asylum to those who survive. They have proved themselves a race that is unfit to associate with civilised beings, and so far as can be seen, nothing that this or the next generation of them may do in the way of penance can serve to re-instate them. They have become pariahs and must remain so, it would seem, indefinitely.

DAY-BY-DAY.

TO-MORROW WOULD BE SWEET IF WE COULD KILL YESTERDAY.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 74; rain. (1915, 73 dull).
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; rain. (1915, 80 dull).

The Mails.
Australian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Tanga Maru at 3 p.m. to-day.
French Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Paul Lecat to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Paul Lecat at 4 p.m. to-day.
American and Canadian Mails.—Close per a.s. Manila Maru at 1 p.m. to-morrow.
Siberian Mails.—Close to-morrow per a.s. Sardinia at 2 p.m. and a.s. Sinking at 3 p.m.
English Mail.—Due per a.s. Sardinia to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.13/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fifteenth anniversary of the transference to China of the Summer Palace, Peking, by British and Italian troops.

Another Opium Case.
Whilst he was going on board one of the Canton steamers, a Chinese was found in possession of 15 taels of opium. This was found concealed in his trousers. A fine of \$1,500, or twelve months' hard labour, was imposed by Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy this morning.

Reckless Riding.
Sergeant Murphy was on duty in Yau-mai yesterday when he saw a man galloping a horse up and down the street, to the danger of passengers. He stopped the man and charged him, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

No Appearance.
The Chief Justice in Chambers, at the Summary Court this morning, gave judgment for plaintiffs in the case in which the Mak Hing Kwong firm of Chinese Comproducers sued W. Y. Clark for the sum of \$57.60 for beer and other goods supplied. Mr. Gardiner represented plaintiff. Defendant did not appear.

Under the Cakes.
A woman was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with having six pounds of raw opium in her possession. She was found carrying a basket of mooncakes near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the drug was concealed under the cakes. A fine of \$600, or four months' imprisonment, was imposed.

Governor of Macao.
Commander Jose Carlos da Maia, Governor of Macao, who is going to Portugal on a special mission, arrived in Shanghai on the 5th inst. by the R.M.S. Empress of Russia in company with Madame Maia, both of whom were able to receive a large portion of the Portuguese community, both at the Customs Jetty and afterwards at the Club Lusitano. A special committee of which the Portuguese Consul, Mr. Nascimento, was the chairman, had in hand the programme for the day.

MR. LAU LUN-SUI.

A New Canton Official.

A few weeks ago a newly-appointed official for the Kwangtung Province passed through Hongkong, in the person of Mr. Lau Lun-sui, who was an Inspector of Commerce during the late Ching Dynasty. Mr. Lau Lun-sui proceeded to Canton to take up the position of Director of the Cement Works, Superintendent of the clearance of Government Estates, and Supervisor of the establishment of Tai Sha Tai. It is interesting to note that this official was the founder of the Cement Works at Canton, and is well known as an upright and conscientious official.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

Speeches by H.E. the Governor and Mr. Ho Kom-Tong.

There was a large and most representative gathering at the opening of the Helena May Institute last evening. The ceremony was performed by Lady May, and subsequently those present made a tour of the magnificent premises and were delighted with all that they saw. Among these present were—H.E. the Governor, Lady May and the Misses May, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (Attorney General), Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, Sir William and Lady Rees Davies, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Bishop of Victoria, (Dr. Lander), Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Rev. V. E. Copley Moyle, Rev. N. C. Pope, Mr. T. H. King, Mr. Kraft, Mr. E. Ralphs, as well as members of the Council of the Institute and many other ladies.

Mr. Ho Kom-Tong's Speech.

The proceedings opened with a speech by Mr. Ho Kom-tong, who said:—Your Excellency, Lady May, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is a pleasure as well as an honour to me to be the spokesman on this occasion on behalf of Mr. Kadoorie and the others of us who have made ourselves responsible for the purchase of this site and the erection, furnishing and part endowment of this building. It is only fair to say at once that the brunt of the burden has been shouldered by Mr. Kadoorie, who has from the beginning devoted himself heart and soul to the completion of the project, and he therefore deserves the lion's share of the credit. (Applause.)

Now let me explain what the project is and how it originated. Early in 1914 the gracious lady whose name this Institute is to bear, Lady May, interested herself in the movement for the foundation of a Hostel for women, the need for which had long been felt, and Mr. Kadoorie of his own initiative made his first generous offer which brought the scheme at once within the range of practical politics, stipulating only that if the funds required were secured and a building were erected it should be called after Lady May. (Applause.) He felt, as we all feel, that in asking her to allow her name to be associated with the Institute the honour was hers not to receive but to bestow. (Applause.)

In fact we are all glad that an opportunity has been thus afforded of bringing into existence some tangible and permanent manifestation of the high esteem and affectionate regard in which Ladyship is held in this colony. (Applause.) I venture to think that this handsome building upon the portal of which her name is to remain in perpetuity bids fair to be emblematic of her all-embracing sympathy and kindly concern for the welfare of every one with whom she is brought in contact. (Applause.)

In its inception no doubt the paramount idea was to provide Headquarters for working women either resident in or passing through the Colony on the lines of similar places to be found in Colombo, Singapore and elsewhere in the East. But as the scheme took shape and this site was found it became clear that something rather more ambitious and at the same time more comprehensive in its scope might with advantage be undertaken—an Institute that would offer to all alike opportunities of social intercourse, mutual helpfulness, improvement and recreation.

I believe all formalities in connection with the legal transfer of the site and building to the Incorporated Body which has been formed under the name of the "Helena May Institute for Women," with Lady May as the first President, have already been completed. The furnishing and equipment of the building have been considerably delayed by the difficulties of obtaining various articles from England under present conditions of shipping, but to all intents and purposes the Institute is now complete and ready for the purpose for which it is intended. It is a great pleasure to all of us who have been associated in its efforts so satisfactorily attained, a result for which we owe a special debt of gratitude to our Architect, Mr. Bam, and I now leave it to Mr. Kadoorie, to whom

this special privilege undoubtedly belongs, to make the formal presentation of the key of the building to His Excellency Sir Henry May whom it is our delight to honour. (Applause.)

In handing His Excellency the key of the door Mr. Ellis Kadoorie said:—Your Excellency, I am proud to have the privilege of handing you this key, with which I ask Your Excellency to be graciously pleased to open this Institute, which I trust will realise all the anticipations formed with regard to it. I beg that Your Excellency will keep the key as a souvenir of this occasion. (Applause.)

The key presented was of an appropriate design and was attached to a knot of purple ribbon. H. E. the Governor: Thank you very much. With a view to avoiding domestic trouble, I will ask Lady May to unlock the door. (Laughter.)

Lady May then opened the double doors and company entered the building, where in the large hall further speeches were made. On the platform His Excellency was supported by Dr. Lander, Mr. Ellis Kadoorie and Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

His Excellency's Speech.

Addressing those present His Excellency said: My Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen. The Institute which by my kind permission Lady May has just opened has its origin in the Young Women's Christian Association inaugurated so far back as the year 1898 by the late Miss Eyre, a name familiar to us in Hongkong in connection with much good work for the benefit of women. The Association had no fixed place of abode till in the year 1909 when it became possible to rent a room in Beaconsfield Arcade where Bible Classes and needle work classes were held and where members had an opportunity of reading periodicals or of enjoying the society of one another. In 1912 this room was closed and for a time the Association was homeless. Later in that year part of the top floor of Beaconsfield was secured, but before the end of the year that was lost as the whole of the house fell into the hands of one owner. The Association then found refuge in the rooms of Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who during his absence from the Colony kindly placed his room at their disposal, and in September, 1913, the Association sought refuge in two rooms in Queen's Road. In that year a scheme was initiated for establishing a Women's Institute on a larger scale open to women subject to election by the Council. At the end of 1913 the sum of \$1,611 had been collected for this purpose and the prospect of raising the large sum necessary for the success of the scheme looked exceedingly problematical, when Mr. Ellis Kadoorie came forward with the munificent offer contained in a letter from his Solicitors dated the 22nd of January, 1914, which I will read together with Lady May's reply dated the 24th of January in the same year:—

Hongkong, January 22nd, 1914
Lady May, Government House.
Dear Madam,—We are instructed by our client Mr. Ellis Kadoorie to inform you that he is willing to place a sum of \$15,000 Hongkong Currency for the purpose of erecting a Women's Institute or Hostel in the Colony provided that within two years from this date an equal sum of money be raised.
Our client considers that the building will cost at least the sum of \$30,000.
The donation offered by Mr. Kadoorie is offered upon the express condition that the building shall be named and known as "The Lady May Institute" or Hostel, as may be decided, or, if you so wish, the building shall be designated under your Christian name and surname.
Mr. Kadoorie requests us to add that if it be hereafter ascertained that a suitable building cannot be erected for the sum of \$30,000, and it is found that it will cost upwards of \$40,000 he will be willing to pay half the difference in the extra cost. Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Johnson, Stokes and Master.
Lady May's reply:—

24th January, 1914.
Dear Mr. Kadoorie,—I have received Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master's letter of the 22nd January containing your most generous offer to give a sum of \$15,000 or perhaps \$20,000 to establish a Women's Institute in the Colony provided that within two years an equal sum be raised. You have made it a condition of your offer that the Institute should be named after me. As you are no doubt aware, I have for some years past been closely associated with the work of the Y.W.C.A. and I have no doubt that the knowledge that this association has no building of its own and is hampered by want of funds that prompted your kind offer.

I therefore accept your generous offer, for which I and all those connected with the work I have mentioned are most deeply grateful. It is our intention that the Y.W.C.A. shall merge in due course into the new Institute, which will be managed on similar lines, and, if your generosity meets with response from others, with a much wider scope. I have as you know, resorted to the new Institute when established being called after me, as I feel I have done no more than many others to merit distinction. But as you cannot be persuaded to waive this stipulation, I accept it with a deep sense of your kind thought in making it. I propose therefore that the new institution be known as the "Helena May Institute for Women."

I am sending your letter and my reply to the public press in the hope that the publicity given, to your offer may induce others to contribute towards the completion of the scheme. Believe me, Yours sincerely and gratefully
(Sd.) Helena A.V. May.

After the acceptance of Mr. Kadoorie's offer the name of the Association was changed to that of the "Hongkong Women's Institute."

The rooms in Queen's Road were given up in May of the same year as being too hot in the summer months and in October rooms were rented at Oragcliffe, Pedder's Hill. In June, 1915, these rooms were given up and in August rooms were obtained rent free for a short time in Beaconsfield. These were vacated in October of the same year and since that date the Institute has had no habitation of its own until to-day.

The frequent change of headquarters shows to what vicissitudes the Association and Institute have been subjected and proves the necessity for a fixed permanent abode.

This the Institute now owes to the great generosity of some, and to welcome subscriptions from others, of our fellow citizens.

Our greatest benefactor is Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, who has given no less than \$62,000 in all towards the building, the covering in of the Albany nullah and laying out of the garden which lies behind the building and in defraying the whole cost of the furniture.

The cutlery and crockery has not yet arrived for as you know there is difficulty in obtaining such articles from Home. He has also presented the Institute with a portrait of Lady May from the brush of a very competent Italian artist, Mr. Belsito, who most of you will know. For these munificent gifts we owe our heart-felt gratitude. For the building fund Mr. Ho Kom Tong has given the handsome sum of \$25,000 and Mr. Chan Kai Ming and Mr. Lau Chu Pak have given \$3,000 each (applause), while \$15,250 has been raised by gifts from 97 donors for an endowment fund including \$2,000 each from Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Ho Kom Tong and Mr. Lau Chu Pak and \$1,000 from Mr. Ivor Gorgey. (Applause.)

The beautiful building which you find yourselves in to-day is well adapted to supply wants which have long been felt in this Colony. In the first place we have at present eight bed rooms available for women who are earning their living in this Colony and for friendless women who may be passing through it, and we can provide 4 more bed rooms if there is demand for them. The rooms will be allotted by a Sub-Committee and care will be taken that the hospitality of the Institute is not abused. Occupants can board in the Institute and it is hoped that with this convenience there will be a steady demand for rooms on the letting of which the financial success of the Institute will in no small measure depend. The building comprises office, reading room, dining room, lounge, two class rooms, small library, and Matron's quarters. The constitution of the Institute provides ample scope for the religious and secular work of the women of Hongkong.

As its centre and pivot there will be its religious life open to all but thrust upon none. A feature of the Institution will be its educational side under the charge of a Sub-Committee whose function it will be to arrange lectures and courses of study for which there may seem to be a demand amongst members. There will be a Social Committee whose duty it will be to arrange concerts, parties, social entertainments, and there will of course be the usual Sub-Committee to look after the internal economy of the Institute.

The Institute has a small endowment fund mentioned above. It is largely dependent therefore on its membership fees, and on the rental it obtains for its rooms. (Continued on page 53.)

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

(Continued from page 4.)

A strong membership is therefore an urgent necessity and I appeal to all women eligible for membership to join this Institute and to give it their help financially and otherwise.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the war has shown in a remarkable manner what splendid work women can do in directions hitherto closed to their energies. When peace is restored we may look to see women taking a far greater share in our national life than has hitherto been their opportunity. It seems opportune therefore at this juncture that this Institute should be opened when it can fittingly and usefully form the centre of women's work in this Colony. I would like to add a word or two of advice and encouragement. The management of this Institute is the largest work which women have undertaken as yet in this Colony. The task in this mixed community will not be an easy one. Your financial problem will not be the least of your difficulties. You may find yourselves exposed to plenty of criticism especially from people who will not have sufficient knowledge to criticise usefully. I shall watch your work with an interest enhanced by the fact that honour has been done Lady May in calling the Institute by her name. And I am convinced that by the exercise of thrift, patience and unselfishness, characteristics which mark women far above men, your success is well assured. (Applause).

I conclude I would like to record the useful and hard work done by the ladies of the Council and especially by the two Secretaries of this Institute (applause) and if I might make a suggestion that one of the first acts of the Council should be to place a small tablet in the building to commemorate the names of your principal benefactors. (Applause).

Dr. Lander then read the following dedicatory prayer: Almighty God vouchsafe we beseech Thee Thy divine blessing upon this building. Grant that whatever is done here may be for Thy glory and the good of Thy people in body and soul. May those who teach be themselves first taught of Thee. May those who pray here do so by the inspiration of Thy spirit. May all who sojourn here be kept in Thy peace. May those who eat and drink here remember Thee the Giver of all. May those who hold converse manifest the spirit of charity and love. Within these walls may harsh thoughts be ever subdued and unkind words unspoken. Grant that all who enter this Institute may be drawn towards whatever is honourable, whatever is pure, whatever is lovely and whatsoever is of good report, so that there may emanate from hence an ever-extending influence making for high ideals and holy lives till we all attain to everlasting life through Jesus Christ our Lord.

The Doxology brought the ceremony to a close. Refreshments were served in the grounds, the band of the H.K. P.R. rendering choice selections.

NO EXPORT PERMITS.

Ignorance of the Law Pleading.

Three Chinese traders were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to export various kinds of merchandise from the Colony without a permit. Mr. Aggas appeared to defend all three.

The facts of the case were that the men were found on the Lee Kee Wharf yesterday afternoon, about to take the goods back to Sun King. When arrested, they all pleaded that they did not know the law. The value of the goods found in their possession was \$45, \$150 and \$70 respectively.

Mr. Aggas said the only thing he could say was that the men were ignorant of the law, which, whilst being no excuse, was a ground for mitigation. That was the first time they had been in Hongkong, and they were perfectly open about it. It would have been perfectly easy for them to have obtained a permit if they had only known.

His Worship imposed fines of \$25, \$50 and \$50 respectively, the goods not being confiscated.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL OUR DAISY BRAND BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST
NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

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in which are vested the shares of
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The Undersigned AGENTS for
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FIRE at Current Rates.

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Agents.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.

CHAIRCOOLIE SUMMONED.

Discharged in Complainant's Absence.

A chair coolie was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with using insulting language towards Mrs. Hynes, wife of Mr. T. Hynes, of the Post Office.

Mr. Hynes said his wife had gone to the Government Civil Hospital with their child, and on coming out, went into Hospital Road to get a chair. The chairmen refused to come but, after a boy had asked them, they came. As soon as they came up, the defendant used a filthy expression and repeated it several times on the way to the Post Office.

The man denied the offence, and Mr. Hynes, saying his wife could not appear in Court, agreed to the case being withdrawn.

Defendant was discharged with a caution.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts
advise us that the Langkat output
is as follows:—

Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	105	118	111	103	112	101	110	102	104	106	106	106	113
Total to 13th inst.	1,409												
Daily average	108.38												

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

CANTON NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Canton, September 11.
Capt. Tom Gunn.

Since the outbreak of the recent hostilities in and around Canton the College of Aeronautics has been discontinued. Now that it seems as though the difficulties have been surmounted and the problems solved, General Lung has sent a message to the American Consulate asking that Capt. Tom Gunn be recalled to proceed with the work.

Ngan Kai-hoa.
A rumour is being circulated to the effect that Capt. Ngan Kai-hoa, one of the leading spirits in the late disturbances, has returned and is living in Sui Kwan. Chu Hing-lan, the Civil Governor, has ordered the Chief of Police to request all Police Stations to search carefully for him in order to anticipate renewed disturbances.

In order to discuss ways and means of preserving peace here, the Canton officials held a mass meeting a few days ago. The result was a great flow of oratory, but no definite plans adopted.

Kongmoon Boat.
The passenger junk plying between here and Kongmoon was attacked by pirates on the 7th, while sailing along a wild place near Kongmoon. The pirates fired from some small cannon at the junk and it sank. About 300 persons were drowned.

Bank of China.
The Bank of China notes are still quoted below par, but it is said the former manager Mr. Tong Sha-sak, is ordered to return and the bank will soon reopen.

Confiscation of Magistrate's Property.
It was reported in this column some time ago that the former magistrate of Sun Wai District ran away at the beginning of the trouble with all the public funds he could get together. His pro-

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.
RELIABLE COLOURS.PYRAMID
HANDKERCHIEFS

ARE MADE FROM A
FINE QUALITY
LAWN. NARROW
HEMSTITCHED BOR-
DERS, PRETTILY
PATTERNED. A
DAINTY HANDKER-
CHIEF.

PRICE:—
\$4.50 DOZEN.

A FRESH
CONSIGNMENT
OF OUR POPULAR"WAYLOO" HANDKER-
CHIEFS.WHITE HEMSTITCHED
LAWN.

SIZE ABOUT 1 3/4 INS.

PRICE \$1.75 DOZEN.



"SPORTSMAN"

SMARTLY CUT
DOUBLE COLLARSIN SOFT DRESSED
MATTE WITH PINHOLES, AS ILLUS-
TRATION.

PRICE:—

\$4.25 DOZEN.



WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.
20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

party has now been declared
confiscated by the Central
Government.

The Kwai Forces to Withdraw.
Information is at hand to the
effect that Shun Chun-huen, in
accordance with orders from
Peking, has ordered his troops
still stationed at Fatsan to re-
turn at once to Shui Bing. This
order, if true, is another good
hint that the fighting is at an
end.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORGAN RECITAL.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

ON

MONDAY next at 9.15 P.M.

VIOLINIST: MISS VERA CREESE

VOCALIST: MR. J. DEWAR.

NAVY LEAGUE WAR FUND.

HONGKONG LAWN BOWLS
LEAGUE.

THE deciding match of the sea-
son for "The Perfection
Cup," presented by Messrs D. &
J. McALLUM of Edinburgh,
will be played between TAIKOO
& KOWLOON on the Police
Green, Happy Valley, on Satur-
day, 16th inst, at 3.30 p.m. sharp.
The Cup & trophies will be pre-
sented at the conclusion of the
game by Mrs. C. Bond.

Members of other Clubs & their
lady friends are cordially invited.
B. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "CITY OF DURHAM"

on or about 23rd September, 1916.

(It is intended that the above
vessel will proceed via Panama
Canal.)

For freight and further particu-
lars apply to:—
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THE ANCIENT TORTURERS

could have devised nothing more cruel
than the frightful twinging pains of
Sciatica.

Modern Medicine can devise nothing
more effective than
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

wherewith to combat this terrifying affec-
tion. It does its work and does it well.
All pain immediately relieved. Simply
rub it in.

For sciatica, rheumatism, neuralgia,
and all bodily aches and pains LITTLE'S
ORIENTAL BALM is the one remedy of
proved efficacy. It is waiting to relieve
you. If you suffer further you can only
blame yourself.

Sold at 2/- per bottle.
A. J. S. for Hongkong.
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

FINE SILK
SOCKS.

These Socks are made of a Fine Silk
having a non-rip Lisle Thread top
and feet reinforced with Lisle
thread, adding to wearabilities.

In various colours with embroidered
Clox of a contrast colour.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,
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NEW IN

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GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS SHIRTS
for DAY or EVENING WEAR.

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DANCE RECORDS.

ONE & TWO STEPS, TANGOS, WALTZES, ETC.

A 1463	(TANGOLETTE ... TANGO ... MUNICIPAL BAND
A 1466	(A GOOD FELLOW ... TWO-STEP ... PRINCE BAND
A 1507	(GET OUT A GET UNDER TREES CHIEF ... ONE-STEP ...
A 5532	(ON THE MISSISSIPPI ... ONE-STEP ...
A 5532	(TOO MUCH MUSTARD ... ONE-STEP ...
A 5532	(INTERNATIONAL ... WALTZ ...
A 5532	(HIGH JINKS ... WALTZ ...
A 5532	(DREAMING ... WALTZ ...
A 5532	(ISLE D'AMOUR ... WALTZ ...

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IN FULL SWING

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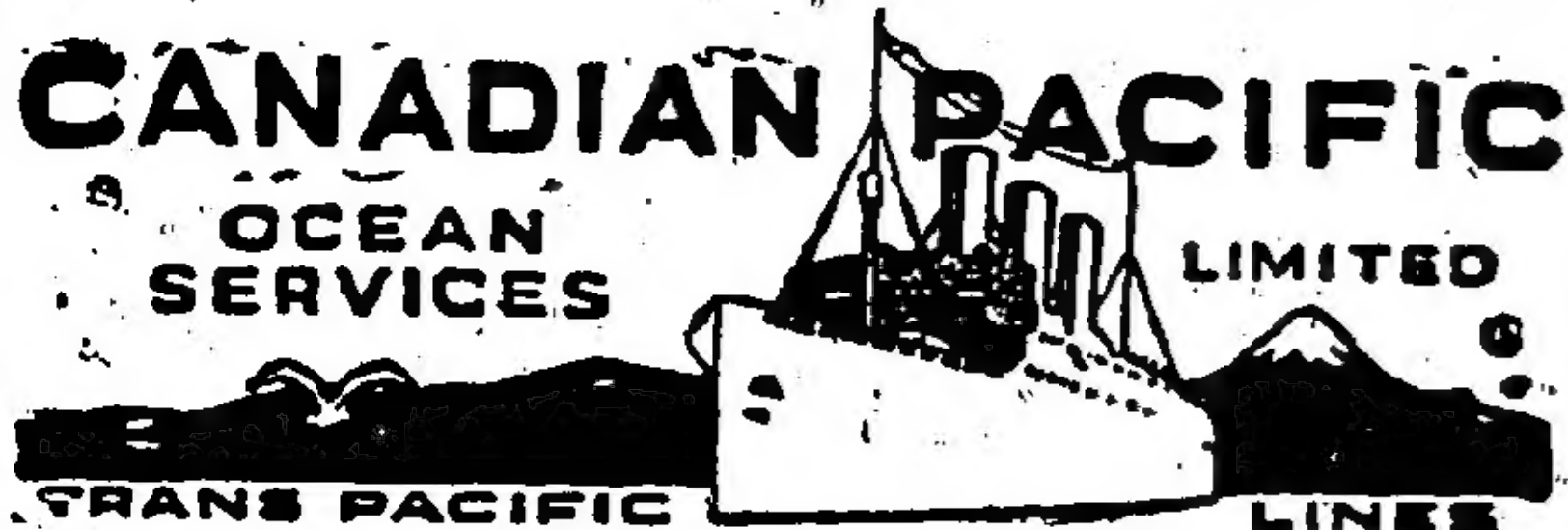
Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	3 p.m. 14th Sept.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.....	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 23rd Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said and Marseilles.....	NAMUR Capt. S. C. Warner	d'light 24th Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said and Marseilles.....	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	noon 6th Oct.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 12th Sept., 1916.
E. V. D. Parr,
Acting Superintendent.



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To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days.
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16,850 tons Gross Register, Quadruple Screws, Speed 21 Knots.
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Empress of Japan 20 Sept. Empress of Japan 15 Nov.
Empress of Asia 4 Oct. Empress of Asia 29 Nov.
Empress of Russia 1 Nov. Empress of Russia 27 Dec.
Montezuma 7 Nov.

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Montezuma calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

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P. O. BUTTERFIELD,
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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
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Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tetheriffe, VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shanghai, and Yokohama.	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000 Kikano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	SUN, 24th Sept., at noon. THURS, 5th Oct. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	TUES, 19th Sept., at 4 p.m. WED, 11th Oct. at noon.
QALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 10,000	MONDAY, 25th Sept.
BOMBAY via S'hai, Malacca & Cebu.	Yellorofu Maru Capt. Ogura T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept.
MOJI and Kobe.	Bombay Maru Capt. Shinohara T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.	Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 13,500	FRI, 13th Oct., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	TUES, 19th Sept., at 10 a.m.

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	21st Sept. at 10.30 a.m.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	4th Oct. at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	17th Oct. at 10.30 a.m.

Siberia Maru 18,000 - 18 knots
*For the voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to NAVAL, MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSENGERS etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	20th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to
T. DAIGO, Agent,
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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

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S.S. Tjisondari 12th Oct. S.S. Tjikembang 12th Dec.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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For Steamer Date of Departure

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
W'WEL, C'ROO & T'ISIN	Kueichow	14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	17th Sept. at d'light
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONGKALONG	Chinghai	17th Sept. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinghai	19th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"
MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinghai," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

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S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang" with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong Sept. 13, 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilatjap	JAVA & MAKASSAR	in port	17th Sept.	JOBE
Tjibodas	JOBE	21st Sept.	23rd Sept.	JAVA & MAKASSAR
Tjikini	AMOY	21st Sept.	23rd Sept.	JAVA
Tjipanas	JAVA	25th Sept.		

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
Eastern	16th Sept.	4th Oct. at 11 a.m.
St Albans	21st Oct.	15th Nov.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. S. Thomson	FRI, 15th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	TUES, 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Hailching	W. C. Passmore	FRI, 22nd Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
KOBE & Moji	Yatsing	Thur, 14th Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Fri, 15th Sept. at d'light
S'PORE, Penang & C'ntia Fooksang	Fri, 15th Sept. at noon	
WEI HAI WEI & Tientsin Chipping	Sat, 16th Sept. at d'light	
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sat, 16th Sept. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat, 16th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur, 21st Sept. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat, 23rd Sept. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Katsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Simpema, Tawau, Usantan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

LOG BOOK.

American Shipping.

Expansion of shipbuilding in American yards in shown by builders' returns to the Bureau of Navigation, which record the number of steel merchant vessels building or under contract to be built in private plants of the United States on June 1 as 372, with a total aggregate gross tonnage of 1,147,534. This compares with 368 vessels of 1,119,014 gross tons on May 1, and is the highest total reported since the development of the industry by war demand began.

O. S. K. Steamers To Undergo Technical Examination.

The O. S. K. s Nichiei Maru, substitute steamer for the Company's Yokohama-Dairen semi-regular liner Chosui Maru, is due at this port to-morrow from Moji, via Chemulpo. She will have to undergo the technical examination of discharges. The only O. S. K. regular steamers calling at Dairen, which are exempted from the above examination at Dairen, are the s.s. Keelung Maru, Joshin Maru, and Kohoku Maru, all on the Takao-Tien-tien Dairen Line.

Shipping Sales.

The steel barque Mimosa has recently been sold for the sum of £22,000, or £23 5s per ton. She was formerly named Quilpie, and was owned by Mr. F. H. Vaughan, Liverpool, who sold her six years ago for the sum of £2,250, and she changed hands in 1914 at the price of £4,000. She is 1,348 tons net register, carries 2,250 tons d.w., and was built at Port Glasgow in 1890. The steel ship Braboch has been sold for the sum of £51,500, or £26 4s per ton, which is a record figure. She is 1,963 tons net register, and carries 3,500 tons d.w. Built at Glasgow in 1899, and was sold five years ago at the low price of £4,250. The iron ship Windsor Park has been sold. She is 1,692 tons net register, and carries 2,800 tons d.w.; was built at Liverpool in 1883 by Messrs. Thos. Ryden and Sons, and was sold in 1910 for about £2,400.

Talkosan Maru in Collision.

The s.s. Kwa-sai Maru, 400 tons, of the Taisho Kisen Kaisha, Kobe, shortly after her departure from Moji for Wakamatsu for coaling purposes on the 28th ult., was rammed by the Inui steamer Taikosan Maru, 3,121 tons which was on her way from Otaru to Dairen, and went under. The Taikosan Maru again collided with the s.s. Chokyu Maru, 931 tons, off Moji. The latter sank instantaneously. The Captain and a junior officer of the latter were injured in the accident, and eight out of her crew of twenty seven shared her fate. The former sustained serious damage to her side and entered Kobe, partially crippled. The scene of the accident intersected with swift currents, and the salvage of the wreck is considered hopeless.—"Manchuria Daily News."

Glenartney Afire Again.

Singapore, September 5—Soon after Sunday midnight flames broke out aboard the motorship Glenartney, in course of being raised at the middle wharf at Tanjong Pagar, where she was scuttled during the recent serious fire which damaged her and her cargo so considerably. Preparations for the salvage work had been well advanced, but the vessel is now once more flooded, and has a broken cofferdam aft. A succession of small outbreaks of fire seems to have been due to the spontaneous combustion of chemical substances as these have from time to time become exposed to the air. The firemen had to get busy once more, and their efforts were soon attended with good results, though smoke was still rising yesterday from the place where the new outbreak had occurred. The pumps will be got to work again as soon as possible. Two days of hard work had prior to Sunday night raised the vessel appreciably. Some difficulty is likely to be experienced owing to the ship being held at the after end by a considerable gap in the quay wall made as a result of the fire, and by the grinding of the vessel. "Singapore Free Press."

THE ALEXANDRA CAPE
Just arrived. Large Shipments of
Cheapest Goods.

COMMERCIAL.

Indian Tea for Export.

Calcutta, Aug. 4.—The following is the quantity of tea entered for export to the United Kingdom for the second half of July, 1916:—Calcutta, black, 10,713,682 lbs.; Chittagong, black, 2,185,694 lbs. The quantity entered during the corresponding period of last year was:—Calcutta, black, 15,391,591 lbs.; Chittagong, 4,271,115 lbs. The total from the 1st April to the 31st July, 1916, is Calcutta, black, 40,243,557 lbs.; Chittagong, black, 15,404,539 lbs. Total 55,648,096 lbs. The total from the 1st April to the 31st July, 1915, was 46,981,737 lbs.

Shanghai Cotton Dividend.

The directors of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., agents, at a meeting held at Shanghai on September 6 decided to recommend to the ensuing eighth annual general meeting, the payment of a 12 per cent. dividend, Tls. 6 per share. The audited accounts of the company's trading year ended June 30 show a net balance at credit of profit and loss account of Tls. 348,487.55 including the amount brought forward from previous account. This credit, it is recommended will be disposed of as follows:—

	Tls.
Dividend, Tls. 6 per share	240,000.00
Carry to depreciation	43,338.86
Repairs and renewals reserve account	50,000.00
To new account	13,151.70

Japanese Bentwood Chairs.

According to Japanese papers, the Shibuya Bentwood Chair Factory in Tokyo has received an order from America through the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of 100,000 bentwood chairs. The factory has accepted the order and decided to build an additional factory at the cost of ¥50,000. The manufacture of bentwood chairs is one of the foreign industries in which Japan has succeeded. The industry was started about fifteen years ago and has since been making steady progress. The order from America above reported is no doubt the result of the war, which has stopped the import of chairs from Austria. There are many foreign articles which Japan is now exporting to the countries from whence they were originally imported to Japan. Among these may be mentioned lawn-tennis rackets, which are exported into America in large quantities. Of course, Japan rackets are inferior in quality to foreign articles but their cheapness is evidently considered as a recommendation, and they are easily replaced by new ones as soon as they are worn out.

Chinese Cotton.

Messrs. J. Spent & Co.'s weekly cotton market report, dated September 7, states:—Although there have been from time to time half-hearted attempts to infuse a degree of activity into the situation, the market during the past week has been dull within a range of a couple of mace, and the daily fluctuations quite insignificant. The annual speculative business for new season cotton by local dealers has been somewhat revived this season and some 40,000 to 50,000 piculs of different grades are reported to have changed hands, comprising mostly of Shanghai cotton of which there is an oversold condition of some 30,000 piculs. Mills generally are buying for their present requirements only, and are awaiting further developments in the yarn situation, which has thus far not responded to the conditions ruling in the other parts of the world. Present prices of cotton, however, are extremely low as compared with prices ruling for Indian and other grades of cotton, and so soon as the market revives from the lethargy it is thrown in at present, we feel sure that prices will adjust themselves to a proper level. Meanwhile the crop news from America is worth watching carefully as the final outcome of that crop will ultimately determine the course of prices all over the world. Tone of the market: quiet to steady.

SEND MUNITIONS.

A Call from the Battlefield.

A week ago, almost without exception, each wounded man's story was of the first great day of the advance. Then it came to Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and so on. And with the change of day came complete change of story and outlook; and even, to a large extent, change in the nature of wounds received as the fighting progressed and its character altered. We had reached the Boche trenches and fortified villages; we came to "infighting," to wood fighting, to hot, panting struggles in trench and sap, to street and house escapades, and running fights across the torn and ravaged open. Here is the latest bulletin, so to say. The last wounded soldier interviewed handed in his message in writing, as it might have been that of an ambassador or a prima donna, landing at New York, and inured by long usage to the glare of newspaper publicity. His face was mostly masked in bandages; but this was due only to flesh wounds. What knocked him out was a leg wound; and that, one gathered, would not trouble him for many weeks. Under the face bandages one saw a calm smile spread slowly.

"I never was a speaker, you know; but I've written a good many thousand words, as a reporter. I couldn't write in the train on the other side; too jerky. But here's a little message I've written on the ship."

With that he was off to the waiting north-bound train. And here is his commendably brief message. (Doubtless he is professionally appreciative of the "pressure on space")

"The—s have helped to make history this week; and I was luckier than most of them, because I was sent forward with a message the night before the advance, and stayed forward. So I was in the taking of Contalmaison; then in the retaking by the Boche; then all through the see-saw afterwards; and it was only when we'd got it back on Monday night that I was hit. I do not think our chaps could have done much better if they'd been at the game for 20 years. I don't see how they could. They fought hard, they fought all the time; and there never was a case of a single man hanging back for a single minute. Couldn't do more. Our worst is not better than the Boche best; and it may be our best is no better than his best. But what I'm certain is that our average is infinitely finer than his average; and on equal terms we can beat him all the time, and go on beating him for ever."

All I want to say to the people at home is this:—You can never eat your dinner, or smoke a pipe, or read a newspaper, or go "the pictures," but what, while you are getting through with it, some scores of your own countrymen are knocked out by Boche bullets and shells. There's not the slightest need for you to be depressed about this. Go ahead with the dinner, and the pipe, and the "pictures," and the rest of it; as much as ever you like. We're not giving away a drop of your countrymen's blood; not this year. It's all being sold, on a good business basis; and fetching an excellent price, thank you; a better price it may be than if ever fetched before in all the history of the Empire. So don't grieve after us. Our High Commanders know what they're doing, and Master Boche's doom is set; and he knows it, and we all know it. We're doing our bit, all right. Are you?

"I'm pretty sure you are; by the way our heavies have been talking in the last fortnight. Keep it up. We've got a hundred miles front out there; and, as far as I can make out, we're preezing Master Boche pretty hard over every yard of it. It's the only way to end the war; and as for the time it will take, I reckon that's largely in your hands now. Our part of the machinery is all right; and I don't think you'll find any failure there."

"For God's sake, don't you fail us. There's a lot of blood to be sold; and so long as it's well sold, on the right terms (as it has been in the last week) you can

CASEMENT'S MISSION.

Germany's Promise to Irish Rebels.

The following document was found on an Irish rebel at Enniscorthy:—

German and Ireland.

Berlin, Nov. 20, 1914. The well-known Irish Nationalist, Sir Roger Casement, who has arrived in Berlin from the United States, has been received at the Foreign Office.

Sir Roger Casement pointed out that statements were being published in Ireland apparently with the authority of the British Government behind them, to the effect that a German victory would inflict a great loss upon the Irish people, whose homes, churches, priests and lands would be at the mercy of an invading army actuated only by motives of pillage and conquest. Recent utterances of Mr. Redmond on his recruiting tour in Ireland and many pronouncements of the British Press in Ireland to the above effect have been widely circulated, Sir Roger pointed out, and have caused natural apprehension among Irishmen as to the German attitude towards Ireland, in the event of a German victory in the present war.

Sir Roger sought a convincing statement of German intentions towards Ireland that might reassure his countrymen all over the world, and particularly in Ireland and America, in view of these disquieting statements emanating from responsible British quarters. In reply to this inquiry the Acting Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, by order of the Imperial Chancellor, has made the following official declaration:—

"The German Government repudiates the evil intentions attributed to it in the statements referred to by Sir Roger Casement, and takes this opportunity to give a categorical assurance that the German Government desires only the welfare of the Irish people their country and their institutions. The Imperial Government formally declares that under no circumstances would Germany invade Ireland with a view to its conquest or the overthrow of any native institutions in that country."

"Should the fortunes of this great war, that was not of Germany's seeking, ever bring in its course German troops to the shores of Ireland, they would land there, not as an army of invaders to pillage and destroy, but as the forces of a Government that is inspired by good will towards a country and a people for whom Germany desires only National Prosperity and National Freedom."

make your mind easy. What you've got to do is to make very sure there's none of it chucked away. It's good stuff, you know. Don't let it be chucked away."

"Everybody will know what I mean, won't they? It boils down to munitions of war—that's all; munitions of war. You can't send us too much—be sure you send us enough. You can measure the blood we've got to pay before it's over, by the gun, and shells, and cartridges you sent out. The more you send, the less we'll have to pay. Send plenty. My countrymen, and countrywomen, send plenty! Don't you mind us. We're all right. You are all very kind to us when we come back. We've all heard all about it. I say, never mind us. Drop every other mortal thing; but send us plenty of munitions. You can trust us to do the rest."

An officer with an eye for the mysterious noted two strange incidents in the Great Push. Just before the offensive four dogs came out of the German lines and crossed over to our lines. The Germans whistled and shouted, but the dogs held steadily on. Our men, of course, hailed it as an omen. The other incident was still more curious. In this war-soured zone there is a road called Ormiston Avenue. When our men reached this road, they found every tree destroyed by the bombardment, and the road had been flanked by trees on both sides. But the large cross still stood there, and when it was examined closely it was impossible to find a single trace of shrapnel fire.

TRADE UNIONS AND WAR PROBLEMS.

The Rise in Food Prices.

The Conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions was concluded at Leeds last month. On the invitation of the Foreign Office the delegates from the Allied countries afterwards left on a visit to the Fleet, the naval and other shipyards, and munition works in different parts of the country.

Mr. J. O'Grady, in his presidential address, said that the Management Committee had been engaged in considering questions of food prices, pensions, and allowances, and demobilisation after the war. As to demobilisation, the Management Committee had urged the Government to consider the matter and make preparations. When later on the committee found that the Government did not respond, they took the thing up in a practical manner by appealing to the President of the Board of Trade by deputations, at the same time raised the question of freightage and food prices. Mr. Runciman—perhaps one of the ablest men we had ever had as President of the Board of Trade (hear, hear)—showed them how it was impossible to take action in certain respects pointing out that the markets of the world were being "rigged," not by Governments, but by financial gangs operating in nearly all the countries. On the question of freightage the deputations were not satisfied. No satisfactory explanation was given as to the enormous profits made by shipowners. He thought the Government made the mistake that all Governments in this country have made of never taking into their confidence men of experience inside the trade-union movement. They had consulted business men of academic mind, Civil servants, Toyne Hall trained men, but never the practical minded workman who through his fitness had been given positions by his co-workers. Mr. O'Grady went on to say that the management committees were as much as ever opposed to militarism and conscription, but there was no such thing in this country as military conscription. Compulsion and conscription must not be confused. The compulsion now in force was not in any sense conscription. The terms of enlistment were for the period of the war, and when the conflict was over the men would come back again to the trade unions and take their place in the industrial life of the country. The conscript could not do that. The Government must be made to recognise that after the war their first consideration should be the people who had made the greatest sacrifice in the campaign. (Hear, hear.) It must not be forgotten that the nation could only have waged war with the approval of the working classes. (Hear, hear.)

Resolutions urging the Government to fix standard prices for necessities of life and to take full responsibility for the payment of all pensions and allowances were passed. A further resolution was adopted instructing the Management Committee to prepare a precise statement of the pre-war industrial conditions, wages, and standard of living, and to call upon the affiliated societies to co-operate with the executive in order that the tabulation of all the rules and regulations (statutory or otherwise) allowed to lapse during the war period may be effectively recorded with a view to their speedy restoration at the close of hostilities.

The Japanese Crown Prince.

Baron Hatano, Minister of the Japanese Imperial Household, announces that the ceremony in connection with the formal proclamation of the Crown Prince, as their Apparent will take place on November 3 next. The Crown Prince, Hirohito, eldest son of the Emperor, was born on April 29, 1911. A few days ago he was gazetted Captain of the Imperial Guards.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

CANTONS.

NORTH CHINA.

UNIONS.

YANGTZE.

FIRE INSURANCES.

CHINA FIRES.

H.K. FIRES.

SHIPPING.

DOUGLASSES.

STEAMBOATS.

INDOS (DEF.).

INDOS (PREF.).

SHELLS.

FERRIES.

REFINERIES.

SUGARS.

MALABARS.

MINING.

KAILANS.

LANGKATS.

RAUBS.

TRONCHS.

URALS.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H.K. WHARVES.

KOWLOON DOCKS.

SHAI DOCKS.

H'Kew Wharves &C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

CENTRALS.

H.K. HOTELS.

LAND INVEST.

H'phreys Est.

K'loon Lands.

SHAI LANDS.

WEST POINTS.

COTTON MILLS.

EWOS.

KUNG YIKS.

SHAI COTTONS.

YANGTZEPOOS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BORNEOS.

CHINA LIGHT & P.

PROVIDENTS.

DAIRY FARMS.

GREEN ISLANDS.

H.K. ELECTRICS.

H.K. ICE CO.

ROPE.

TRAMS, LOW LEVEL B.

TRAMS, PEAK, OLD.

TRAMS, PEAK, NEW.

LAUNDRIES.

U. WATERBOATS.

WATSONS.

WM. POWELLS.

MORNING POSTS.

CORRECTED TO MON WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1916.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

E X C H A N G E.

SELLING.

T/T Demand.

30 d/s.

60 d/s.

4 m/s.

T/T Shanghai.

T/T Singapore.

T/T Japan.

T/T India.

Demand, India.

T/T San Francisco.

co & New York.

T/T Java.

T/T Marks.

T/T France.

Demand, Paris.

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C.

4 m/s. D/P.

6 m/s. L/C.

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne.

30 d/s. San Francisco & New York.

4 m/s. Marks.

4 m/s. France.

6 m/s. France.

Demand, Germany.

Demand, New York.

T/T Bombay.

Demand, Bombay.

T/T Calcutta.

Demand, Calcutta.

Demand, Manila.

Demand, Singapore.

On Haiphong.

On Saigon.

On Bangkok.

Sovereign.

Gold Leaf, per oz.

Bar Silver, per oz.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER 100.

Chinese.

Chinese.

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces.

Hongkong 10 cts. pieces.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 AM to 11.00 AM.

11.00 AM to 1.00 PM.

1.00 PM to 3.00 PM.

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9.00 PM to 11.00 PM.

Built for Office and Home.

The Remington Junior

\$135.00

True Remington Value.

This is your opportunity to get a first-grade typewriter at a low price. It differs from the Standard Remington Machines only in this—it is

Smaller, Lighter, Simpler, Cheaper.

It will pay you to investigate the Remington Junior Typewriter. It will cost you nothing and involve you in no obligation.

Our representative is ready to call on you for a practical demonstration.

Simply 'phone or Mail us a card.

MUSTARD & CO.,

TELEPHONE 1186.

HONGKONG.

IN THE HOME.



THE DOCTOR.



THE TRAVELLER.



THE CLERGYMAN.



POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia via Vladivostok is temporarily suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguiar Radio Telegraph Station—

MAILS DUE.

Europe (English Mail)—Per SARDINIA, 14th Sept.
Europe (London 15th Aug. via Siberia)—Per LUCHOW, 15th Sept.
Shanghai (via Swatow)—Per ANHUI, 15th Sept.
Australia—Per EASTERN, 16th Sept.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Japan via Kobe—Per YATSHING, 13th Sept. 5 p.m.
Siam, Ceylon & India via Bombay—Per YETORU MARU, 13th Sept. 5 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe, (Europe via Siberia)—Per PAUL LEGAT, 13th Sept. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.
[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 16th Sept.]

TO-MORROW.

Saigon—Per MORESBY, 14th Sept. 8 a.m.
Haiti & Haiphong—Per HONGKONG, 14th Sept. 11 a.m.

Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya—Per RIOTUN MARU, 14th Sept. 11 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, N. China, Japan, via Nagasaki, United States, Canada, South America via Victoria.

United Kingdom via Canada—Per MANILA M., 14th Sept. Registration 12.15 p.m. Letters 1 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Moji, (Europe via Siberia)—Per GARDIN A., 14th Sept. Registration 1.15 p.m. Letters 2 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 18th Sept.]

Shanghai & N. China, (Europe via Siberia)—Per SINKIANG, 14th Sept. 2 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 18th Sept.]

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Acene, Amer. s.s. 4506, Sowden, 12th Sept.—San Francisco, 16th Aug.
Bulk (il-B.O.C.)
Hanyang, Br. s.s. 1307, Puckett, 13th Sept.—Swatow, 11th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
Suychiro M. Jap. s.s. 903, Ani, 12th Sept. Keelung, 10th Sept. Coal—Order.
Tachibana, Chi. s.s. 1216, Westerlund, 12th Sept.—Swatow, 11th Sept. Gen.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Yet-rolu M. Jap. s.s. 2588, Horata, 11th Sept.—Moji, 6th Sept. Gen.—N.Y.K.
Fooking, Br. s.s. 1687, Mitchell, 13th Sept.—Moji, 8th Sept. Gen.—J.M. & Co.
Haitan, Br. s.s. 1183, Evans, 13th Sept.—Swatow, 11th Sept. Gen.—D.L. & Co.
Hellas, Ncr. s.s. 860, Ommundsen, 13th Sept.—Bangkok, 7th Sept. Rice—Chinese.
Paul Locat, Fr. s.s. 7542, 13th Sept.—Marseilles, 7th Sept. Gen.—M.M. Co.
Sado M. Jap. s.s. 3675, Asakawa, 13th Sept.—S'inghai, 10th Sept. Gen.—N.Y.K.
Towa M. Jap. s.s. 1788, Taniwaki, 13th Sept.—Moji, 6th Sept. Coal—M.B.K. & Co.

DEPARTED.

Sept. 11.

Banyol M. for Bombay
Komman M. for Moji
Nakan for San Francisco via Nagasaki
Namang for Moji via Shanghai
Loongang for Manila
Chongching for Tientsin via Weihaiwei
Nikko M. for Nagasaki via Yokohama
Agammon for London via Singapore
Baron for Sourabaya
Euryarchus for New York via Shanghai
Peking M. for Batavia
Tian for London via Manila
Cloyang for Canton

Sept. 12.

Childa for Singapore via Haiphong
Chipahing for Canton
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Glasgry for London via Singapore

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Sept. 12.

Tean for Manila & Ilo
Wooang for Shanghai
Chuan for Shanghai
Oirwa M. for Nagasaki via Swatow
Tairama for Yokohama via Moji
Kon M. for Bangkok

Sept. 13.

Haidin for Bangkok via Swatow
Tango M. for Melbourne via Mani
Tachuan for Shanghai via Swatow
Yetorou M. for Bombay via Singapore
Paul Legat for Yokohama via Shanghai

THE ALEXANDRA CAFF.
Just arrived. Fresh absorbed
American Swatow.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 13th at 11.10—The anticyclone has moved rapidly from N.E. China to H. Japan.

Pressure is nearly stationary from the Loehros to Cape St. James, but has decreased slightly over the Philippines.

The temporary monsoon will give way along the east coast of China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.91 inch. Total since January 1st, 71.25 inches, against an average of 70.35 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock...	East winds, moderate; showery at first, improving later.
Formosa Channel...	N.E. winds, strong to moderate.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lanchow...	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 13, 1916.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind Direction	Force	Weather	State of Sky	Clouds	Visibility
29.50	77	80	E	3	or	1.04		

H.K. Observatory, September 13, 1916.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 11th to 17th Sept. 1916.

Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 11	10.15	4.15
Tues. 12	10.30	4.30
Wed. 13	10.45	4.45
Thurs. 14	11.00	4.60
Fri. 15	11.15	4.75
Sat. 16	11.30	4.90
Sun. 17	11.45	5.05

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCEOF
WOLSELEY CHARLES'
RENOWNED COMPANY

"THE SCAMPS."

Book at MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES AS USUAL.

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"NEAL OF THE NAVY"

11th EPISODE

"THE SPY'S DEFEAT," in 2 parts.
and KEYSTONE Comics.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

DON'T MISS SEEING
ON 13th, 14th & 15th SEPTEMBER.The Great Exclusive Serial Film
"NEAL OF THE NAVY"

1st, 2nd, & 3rd Episodes in 6 parts, etc.

LOOK OUT FOR SATURDAY 16th SEPTEMBER:
Another Serial Film.

NOTICE.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Market Street, Hong Kong.

ENTERTAINMENT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 12, 1916.
9th and 10th EPISODES

"THE BLACK BOX MYSTERY."

IN 4 PARTS.

Interesting—

THE GREAT WAR.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

Comics—

"THE AUNT THAT WASN'T."

"THE FRAIL VESSEL."

"BABY DAY."

A GRAND VARIETY CONCERT IN A FEW DAYS
BY THE VENUS CONCERT PARTY.

"AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT."

SEE THE

PALISADE

OUT-OF-DOOR PICTURES

LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

10th and 11th Episodes

OPPENHEIM'S GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL

"THE BLACK BOX."

IN 4 PARTS.

"MEMORIES THAT HAUNT," in 2 Parts.

VITAGRAPH DRAMA.

COMICS—

"ANDY GOES A-PIRATING" Vitagraph

"MUDDY ROMANCE" Keystone.

"MIXED FLATS" Lubin.

FULL MILITARY BAND

TO-NIGHT.